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WASHINGTON.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES ON THE FORMOSA DIFFICULTY.

PARTIAL OCCUPATION OF THE ISLAND BY JAPANESE—THE ATTITUDE OF CHINA UNCERTAIN—CHARACTER OF THE FORMOSAN BARBARIANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The Navy Department to day received advices from Admiral Pennock, in command of the Asiatic squadron, of date of July 7. He reports that the Japanese forces still retain possession of the larger portion of Formosa. The Chinese Government has demanded that the Japanese forces immediately retire from the island, and in the event of non-compliance will force them to withdraw with the entire military force of the Chinese Empire. The course which the Japanese may adopt is not known, but it is certain that both Governments have made arrangements for the purchase of war material, both in Europe and the United States. An American agent who went to Japan some eight weeks ago for the purpose of attempting to secure sales of large amounts of supplies of war, expects to make large sales to the Japanese Government. There is another account which intimates that possibly the Chinese Government may not be serious in its intentions against Japan, and that China would not be unwilling to have the Formosans overcome, who, it appears from all official correspondence, are a large organization of desperate coast pirates, who outrage shipwrecked mariners of all nations. The Japanese insist that they have undertaken the expedition in the cause of humanity. If the difficulties should become so serious that a war between China and Japan ensues, it is possible that the United States may be in some way complicated for the reason that a United States naval officer on leave of absence and a United States Consul, also on leave of absence, have joined the Japanese Government forces in the expedition. Their action, however, is not authorized by our own Government.

THE RAILROAD AND THE MAILS.

The Post Office Department has decided to give President Wood, of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad, an opportunity to reweigh his mails, he having made that request. He claims that when the mails were weighed directly after the panic the result did not show a fair average of the business done by his road. Meanwhile he will not throw off the mails.

THE VACANT INSPECTOR GENERALSHIP OF STEAM-BOATS.

There are three aspirants for the position of Supervising Inspector General of Steam-boats—Wm. Burnett, of Boston; James V. Blanchard, Ex-Examiner of Patents, and Geo. F. Houghton, of Louisville, Ky.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

Another question has arisen under the Washington Treaty. Labrador claims that fish, fish-oil, and the products of fisheries should be admitted to the United States free of duty. The special ground of the claim is that Labrador is under the control of Newfoundland, and Newfoundland has recently been accorded that right under the treaty. The Treasury has the subject under consideration.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE CURRENCY—BANKS AUTHORIZED—CIRCULATION WITHDRAWN.

The Acting Controller of the Currency has authorized the organization of the Logan County National Bank, of Russellville, Ky., with a capital of $50,000; also, the First National Bank of Jackson, Tenn., with a capital of the same amount. The Deseret National Bank, of Salt Lake City, has withdrawn $150,000 of its bonds, and the National City Bank of Milwaukee has withdrawn its bonds to the extent of $35,000, and has deposited with the Treasurer the necessary amount of legal tenders to secure their circulation, secured by these bonds. Up to this date the amount of circulation withdrawn by deposit of legal tenders is greater than the amount issued since the passage of the new law by about $1,000,000, thus making a contraction of the currency to that extent. A majority of the banks thus withdrawing their circulation are located in the South and West. The amount of National Bank currency received to-day for redemption was $403,500.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

The President has appointed the following Postmasters: Henry M. Magee, at Cynthina, Ky.; C. G. Hawley, at Girard, Kan.; Geo. Roder, at Carthage, Mo.; Joseph R. Clark, at Milford, Conn.; Cyrus W. Ruggles, at Brookline, Mass.; John Gibson, at Carrollton, Mo.; James W. March, at Holden, Mo.; Thos. Newell, at Passaic, N. J.; Mrs. Jas. F. Righter, at Mauch Chunk, Penn.; Samuel Fordsham, at Savannah, Mo.; Benj. F. Wright, at Carlis City, Iowa; Wm. C. Wiley, at Washington, Penn.; Mrs. Mary J. Edwards, at Portland, Conn.; Nathaniel C. Saujon, at Chatsworth, Ill.; J. A. Warren, at Henry, Ill.; Jas. M. Dickerson, at Boscobel, Wis.; Henry Pope, at Milton, Mass.; Geo. A. Parker, at Lewiston, Me.; Alex. W. De Long, at Huntington, Ind.; Mrs. Taylor, at Richmond, Ky.; Mrs. Pradie Heathman, at Iuka, Miss.; Wm. B. Darlington, at West Chester, Penn.; Mrs. Emily H. Scott, at McKeesport, Penn.; Alex. M. Campbell, at Salina, Kan.; Chas. M. Dinsmore, at Clinton, Mass.; George W. Merrick, at Wellsboro, Penn.; Mrs. Margaret Sillyman, at Pottsville, Penn.; Edgar L. Hapgood, at Claremont, N. H.; Benj. Badeau, at New-Rochelle, N. Y.; Cyrus Bird, at Lincoln, Neb.; Abiel M. Condit, at Orange, N. J.; Walter Gladden, at New-Britain, Conn.; J. L. Skinner, at Amherst, Mass.; J. K. Sheffee, at Georgetown, Ky.

APPOINTMENT OF AN INDIAN COMMISSIONER.

E. A. Hayt, of New-York, has been appointed a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners to fill one of the existing vacancies.

THE WRECK OF THE SCOTLAND, NEW-YORK HARBOR.

The Light-house Board give notice that a light vessel will be placed on station near the entrance to New-York Bay, known as the wreck of the Scotland, on the 10th of September. There will be two fixed white lights visible twelve nautical miles.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. L. E. Chenery and Ensign Downes L. Wilson have been ordered to the Hydrographic Office; Paymaster John Furey, to the Monongahela, at Rio Janeiro; Lieut. G. L. Palmer has been detached from the Naval Observatory, Washington, and granted two months' leave.

TOLL ON VESSELS ENGAGED IN FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The Attorney General has decided that the revised statutes do not change the law as to the toll upon the tonnage of vessels engaged in foreign commerce, and that now, as formerly, the said tax is only collectable upon the entry of such vessels, and not before their clearance, and is only collectable once in each year.

THE TREASURY SECRET SERVICE.

Buford Wilson, Solicitor of the Treasury Department, has returned to the city from the West. His final report on the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department will be made after additional testimony shall have been taken.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business yesterday were: Currency, $15,872,105; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $59,970,000; coin, $70,648,700, including $31,894,000 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

THE ASSAULT ON MARY TYNAN IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—The arrest of Colby for the murderous assault on Mary Tynan, was made on the following presumptions of guilt: It is known that Colby is a wood turner, and that his kit of tools comprises all of those used in his trade, except a one-inch beveled gauge. It is known that he had such a gauge previous to the assault, and that he has not such now. It is known that the wounds on the person of Mary Tynan were inflicted by a weapon similar to a gauge of this description. The assault was undoubtedly made between 6 and 8:30 o'clock on the morning of July 1, and Colby is unable to account for his time between those hours. The victim says she got up at 6 o'clock that morning and raised her window, so that she must then have been uninjured. She refuses to give any information concerning what occurred afterward. Colby was her seducer and lover, and has been very attentive to her since the assault.

LORD DUFFERIN IN CHICAGO.

HIS SPEECH AT THE BOARD OF TRADE—RECIPROCITY.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Lord Dufferin, Governor General of Canada, who has been the guest of the city since Saturday, visited the Board of Trade this morning, accompanied by his wife and his staff. The party were received with marked respect and cordiality by the members of the Board, and on their departure were enthusiastically cheered. They will spend the day in visiting places of interest in the city.

During his visit to the Board of Trade to-day Lord Dufferin, on the invitation of President Howe, made a speech, in which he said he considered the reception he had received as a striking proof of the friendly feeling existing between the United States and Canada. It would not become him, as Governor General of Canada, and simply a legislator of the Crown, to express his sentiments on any political question, but he could say that the Government of Great Britain and that of Canada desired to pursue these policies that would tend to increase and develop the personal relations that now bind these powers to the United States. His Government did not imagine that in any agreement or treaty a one-sided bargain was desirable or possible, and he believed our people were actuated by the same honorable sentiments in regard to Canada. It would ever be his most earnest wish to endeavor to promote the joint interests of the United States and Canada, and bring the two countries into closer relations. Lord Dufferin's remarks were frequently interrupted by cheers on the part of members of the board.

CANADA.

FRENCH CANADIANS PETITIONING FOR REPATRIATION.

MONTREAL, Aug. 17.—The French Canadians in the United States are, to a certain extent, seeking repatriation, and a petition has been prepared with this end in view for presentation to the Lieutenant Governor of this Province, and is signed by 287 persons.

The steam-ship Norma, which was in collision with the James Seed, near Bic, on Tuesday last, has arrived in port with the starboard side of her bow very badly damaged.

EXTENSIVE BUSH FIRES—THE COMING SHOOTING MATCHES.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 17.—Bush fires are still raging in some localities in this neighborhood. The press recommends the appointment of forest rangers for the prevention or suppression of bush fires during the Summer months, which would save much valuable timber from destruction.

The council of the Dominion Rifle Association has held a meeting to arrange the programme and designate the prizes for the matches on the 15th of September. The Government and other contributions will bring up the money and prizes to the sum of about $5,000.

MORE OF THE BUSH FIRES—A VILLAGE IN DANGER.

INVERMAY, Canada, Aug. 17.—The bush is on fire near this place. A large amount of property is already destroyed.

OTTAWA, Aug. 17.—The bush fires about here are becoming very alarming. The village of Aylmer is threatened with destruction, and all the male population are fighting the fire. There is a large fire in the woods, four miles above this city. Engines and men were sent up from here to render assistance. The atmosphere is filled with smoke, and the wind is blowing hard.

THE FIRES SPREADING.

ORILLIA, Ontario, Aug. 17.—Extensive bush fires have been raging in the tenth and eleventh concessions, north of Orillia. The flames are spreading so rapidly that great fears are entertained by the settlers.

LATER CONCERNING THE FIRES—ONE FIRE THREE MILES LONG.

OTTAWA, Aug. 17.—The destructive fires raging in the vicinity of Ottawa are a repetition of the devastating fires of 1870. The most disastrous scene is in the direction of Aylmer, where the fire is three miles in length and making rapid progress toward Duchene. On the farms of Messrs. Thistle and Mulligan the fire is raging most fiercely. One of the Ottawa engines and the fire brigade were sent to fight the flames near Skead's Mills. The citizens are hard at work fighting the element. Business operations are suspended this afternoon, and the city is enveloped in a cloud of smoke and ashes. Many are packing up their valuables preparatory to flight.

RIOT OF UNPAID RAILROAD HANDS.

GEORGETOWN, Del., Aug. 17.—There was considerable excitement here this morning. Two hundred men employed in building the Breakwater and Frankford Railroad, which runs from Georgetown to the Maryland State Line, came from Frankford, fourteen miles distant, and marched to the Eagle Hotel, where A. Y. Smith, of Pittston, Penn., who is the chief contractor of the road, boards, and threatened to hang him unless they were paid off, producing at the same time a rope with a hangman's knot at one end of it. Smith said he did not employ them, and that they must look to Crumlish & Co., sub-contractors, for their money. The citizens then interfered, and procured for the men promises that the money would be paid in two days. They say they will return at the end of that time, and hang some one if the money is not paid.

THE HOSTILE INDIANS.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 17.—The following telegram was received by Gen. Ord to-day from Fort Fetterman, Wyoming: "A Cheyenne half-breed from Powder River reports that at a council of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes it was decided to recall all the hostile parties from the vicinity of the railroad and return to the agency; that about 200 lodges of the Cheyennes passed thirty-five miles north of this post Friday last en route to the agency, and that they were very hungry, and eating their horses."

PARSONS, Kan., Aug. 17.—At a recent election in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, J. T. Coleman Cole was elected Governor of the Choctaws, and Frank Overton Governor of the Chickasaws. This is regarded as a triumph of progressive principles.

THUNDER-STORM IN MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 17.—A very heavy thunder-storm passed over this entire region on Sunday night accompanied by a high wind. During the storm C. F. Foster, son of Dr. Thomas Foster, of the Indian Bureau at Washington, was drowned near Duluth.

THE TOBACCO CROP.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 17.—The *Courier-Journal* to-day publishes reports from correspondents in fifty counties of Kentucky, representing seventy-five per cent. of the tobacco crop of the entire State, which indicate an unparalleled failure of the crop. From an aggregate estimate it is deduced that, under the most favorable future conditions, the crop of 1874 will be only thirteen per cent. of the average annual yield.

ITALY.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS AT ROME.

PARK IMPROVEMENTS—PAPAL MATTERS—THE VILLA BORGHESE AND THE CENCI FAMILY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1874.

The machinery of the municipal Government of Rome, which a month ago was thrown out of gear, has not yet been got into working order. There are a great many irons still to be straightened out. The Mayor, Count Pianciani, resigned his place, and the King has not yet appointed a successor. There is nearly as much wrangling in the Council as in those of any of our great cities at a time of unusual party contention. The City of Rome, with the changes going on, has a large number of jobs to tempt the cupidity of active men with talent for practical affairs. The number of abuses and the amount of blundering already taken note of prove that the city is well on the road to freedom, with all the risks and responsibilities which follow such a privileged state. The criticism of the press is as lively as anything of the sort known among us, and every piece of dirty linen is hung out to public view. The trials of the new estate are but just begun, but the courage already shown gives us hope that with continued perseverance and earnest work a happy issue will crown the enterprise. A disposition to coax the Vatican has been manifested by getting some of its elements into the municipal administration. But all such attempts must end in failure, for the maxim of that establishment is "the whole or none."

One of the subjects in which the municipality and people of Rome are much interested is that of a new park. The little garden of the Pincio becomes more and more beautiful every year, with the artistic improvements constantly going on. With the thirty or forty portrait busts added in the past two years to the large number which before ornamented it, the Pincio has become a gallery of effigies of Italian heroes. But as a public park it grows smaller and smaller as the population of Rome is augmented. A drive around it seems like cutting around a lady's bed-chamber. There is, to be sure, the neighboring Villa Borghese, to which the public has access after midday, and the Corso is but a prolongation of the public drive. But the Corso, fine street though it be for its stately palaces and elegant shops, is from its restricted width little better than a lane. If there is one thing more than another in which the well-to-do Romans show their vanity, it is in a display of equipages. There is wealth here in old families, and Rome also has many examples of *parvenu riche*. It is the ambition of most of these, of both classes, to flaunt their prosperous fortunes in the face of the envious vulgar in the form of spacious carriages and well-groomed horse-flesh. If the Romans have this weakness in a greater degree than the people of other cities, it is probably due to the fact that the Pope, Cardinals, and other grandees of the Church have set them an example of flashy extravagance in their carriages of festive train, which are baubles of almost royal luxury, big as stage-coaches, and bedizened with crimson and gold. It is true that these are no longer seen, as the spiritual princes are hiding and sulking, like naughty children who have had their toys taken away. The Pope formerly led the way in his coach of sovereign magnificence drawn by six horses, seated in which, wearing his sweet smile of satisfied vanity, he gave proof of being the successor of St. Peter the fisherman. It was a pretty spectacle, which pleased the thoughtless multitude, but one with which they have not been favored since the Pontiff, poor dear child, lost his temporal power.

As for the Villa Borghese and the need of ampler park accommodations, the municipality of Rome has taken some steps with reference to getting the control, if possible, of that domain, to connect it with the garden of the Pincian Hill. A design has been made for throwing two bridges, or viaducts, from the Hill to elevations in the Villa grounds, so that the connection may be more complete, and the drive may be continued without descending into the Piazza del Popolo, and passing out of the inconvenient City Gate. As the Borghese grounds are extensive and so near the city, they cannot have a value of less than half a million of dollars, and perhaps a great deal more, as everything at the moment is in a sort of speculative transition state, and whatever is really wanted and cannot be waited for has to be paid for, according as the bowels of the proprietor are moved by patriotic and liberal, or selfish sympathies.

BEATRICE DE CENCI.

Everybody who has any knowledge of ancient or modern Roman history—and certainly every young lady or gentleman of a romantic turn of mind—has looked up in his books the facts of the tragedy of the Cenci family. These grounds of the Borghese Villa were a part of the property of the Count Cenci, the father of Beatrice, who paid the Pope for the pardon of his monstrous offenses with the gift, from time to time, of his houses and lands. When the Pontiff, after the final tragedy of the execution of Beatrice, got the undisputed control, the fine estate outside the Popolo Gate went without scruple or ceremony to enrich the family of the Borghese, then laying the foundation of its fortunes by the succession of one of its members in 1605 to the Papal chair, under the title of Paul V. As the temporal has been more valued than the spiritual power by the Popes during the past four or five hundred years, so the Borghesi neglected no means by the use of which the wealth and aggrandizement of the family might be promoted. No small number of princely palaces and villas in and about Rome are still held as proofs of the cupidity and pride of the families which have had their origin in Papal nepotism. But the most scandalous monument of Papal family and human vanity is the inscription on the vast entablature of the front of St. Peter's, which records the fact that the Borghesi completed that structure in honor of the Prince of the Apostles. Historically the assumption is a false one, and knowing, as we do, how a great part of the money was raised to carry forward the work by the sale of indulgences by Jezel and other agents all over Europe, the honor to any one is at least doubtful. Had the part which the family of Paul V. had in the completion of the building been inscribed on a modest tablet or left to the records of the time, there would have been no reason for complaint. As it is, the impression received on reading the pompous inscription is that the building is a monument erected to the pride of the Borghese family, and not to the honor of the Apostle or the worship of God. Rome is full of such proofs of Papal ostentation, and none more abundant than those furnished during the Pontificate of the present Pope. Pius IX. has not erected palaces nor sought the enrichment of his own family, but he has put his name everywhere on great staring marble slabs, half covering a wall, in many cases recording an act performed of such trifling public utility as in any other city would be classed with the commonplaces of every day improvement.

As the property of the now Borghese Villa was taken arbitrarily by the Pope as a punishment of the heirs of the Cenci, these hold that the actual title is not legal. There has for a long time been a question in the tribunal, maintained by the now flourishing representative of the Cenci-Bolognetti family, for the recovery of possession. This family is classed among the most ancient and conspicuous of the nobles of Rome, and one proof of it is found in the fact that it has the right, like the Orsini, Missimo, and others, to the rare dignity of the baldacchino. The wife of the present Count is an American lady. It is not probable that the property of the Borghese Villa will ever again come into the possession of this family. But that the Romans may yet enjoy it in full proprietorship, as a part of the public pleasure domain, is what now seems most likely. The municipality of Rome has been in treaty to obtain, if possible by purchase, the grounds for the enlargement of the public drive. The price demanded is large, and the finances of the city are far from flourishing; but a way may be found for obtaining for the Romans this new gratification.

TROUBLES IN THE SOUTH.

THE NEGRO RIOT IN GEORGETOWN—DEMAND FOR TROOPS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 17.—Nothing later regarding the negro trouble in Georgetown has been received. The *Intendant* of that place yesterday called on Gen. Vogdes, commanding here, for troops, which request was telegraphed to Gen. McDowell, who answered to-day that it was a matter for the action of the State authorities, and he could not interfere.

No news has yet been received from the revenue cutter which went to Georgetown last night, upon the requisition of the Collector of the Port.

Jones, the leader of one of the factions, arrived here from Georgetown to-night. He reports that the jail where his rival Bowley is confined is still guarded by armed negroes. He says that United States troops must be sent there to restore order, and brings with him the papers necessary to sustain his demand for such help. Thompson, the colored Philadelphian, who was wounded on Wednesday, came with him.

TROUBLES IN LOUISIANA—PARISH OFFICERS COMPELLED TO RESIGN.

NEW IBERIA, La., Aug. 17.—Messrs. J. A. Rreaux and Laurent Renaudit, of this place, returned from St. Martinsville this evening, and report that about 700 citizens of St. Martin's Parish were assembled at the Court-house this morning and demanded the resignation of all the parish officers. It seems that resistance to their demand was anticipated, in consequence of which considerable excitement prevailed. The officers resigned under protest, yielding to superior force. No violence was offered them. Five hundred of the 700 citizens present were mounted. No serious trouble is apprehended.

ARKANSAS.

CALL FOR A REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 17.—The Republican State Central Committee has called a State convention for Sept. 15. The committee ignores the present constitutional convention, taking the position that it was called without authority.

The Attorney General has decided that it is the duty of the State Treasurer to recognize the Convention ordinance directing him to pay out of the sinking and school funds the money necessary to run the State Government.

TROTTING.

BEACON PARK—CLOSE OF THE AUGUST MEETING.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—The August meeting at Beacon Park closed this afternoon in presence of a very large number of spectators. The weather was charming, and admirably suited to such sport.

The 2:43 race, postponed from Saturday, was concluded, and won by Lady Wilcox in 2:37. In the 2:29 class Lady Mac was the favorite and winner. In the race free to all, Commonwealth was the favorite, but was beaten by the bay gelding Comee. The following are the summaries:

BEACON PARK, Aug. 17.—2:29 class; purse $250:

Robert Johnson's b. m. Lady Mac	1	0	1	1
Dan Bogley's b. g. Sam Curtis	2	3	4	3
H. Brack's br. g. Honest Billy	4	0	3	4
M. Carroll's b. g. Dustin Jim	3	4	2	2

Time—2:37, 2:31, 2:34¼, and 2:34.

SAME DAY.—Free to all horses, for a purse of $400:

N. N. Comee's b. g. Comee	1	1	3	1
J. R. Farnham's b. g. Commonwealth	2	3	1	2
A. D. Catson's g. g. Cataract	3	2	2	3

Time—2:27, 2:29, 2:29½, and 2:31.

The foot race of 100 yards between James Connolly, of Boston, and John Grayam, of Lawrence, Mass., for $500, was won by the latter in ten seconds.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

FAIR POINT, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The Sunday-school Assembly was again favored with beautiful weather yesterday. The exercises commenced at 9 o'clock. Rev. J. S. Ostrander, of Newark, acted as Superintendent; Rev. Dr. Marling, of Toronto, was the Pastor, and Mr. Knox, of Elmira, taught the primary class. There were 875 persons present. Bishop Peck and Dr. Eddy, of New-York, and Dr. Hinde, of Evanston, Ill., preached morning, afternoon, and evening. At a meeting held at 4 o'clock P. M., Bishop Simpson presiding, Rev. Mr. Ward, who is about to go to India, and Rev. Mr. Messmore, who is about to return to that missionary field, made addresses. The gates were closed all day, and it was a very quiet Sabbath.

Bishop Peck lectured this morning on the importance of children attending public worship. At 9 o'clock the competitive written examination, consisting of fifty questions, began. Two hundred competitors entered. The successful ones will receive a normal diploma. The examination lasted over three hours. Bishop Simpson lectured at 2 o'clock to a fine audience, who listened with undiminished interest to the end of the discourse. Questions and answers on all phases of Sunday-school work followed. In the evening a farewell meeting was held, at which many speeches were made, and great enthusiasm prevailed. The grounds were illuminated. To-morrow morning the assembly will be closed with prayers.

DROWNING ACCIDENTS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 17.—In South Kingston, yesterday afternoon, Mary F., daughter of Hon. George G. Pearse, aged ten years, was drowned while bathing in Salt Pond. Four other children, including a son of Frank D. Moulton, of Brooklyn, N. Y., were bathing with her.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 17.—Sidney Felch, of Weare, was drowned, on Saturday night, while fishing in Middle Pond, at Henniker.

ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 17.—Henry Boettger and his son John have been arrested on suspicion of murdering the wife of the elder Boettger, at their place of residence, on the Brownsville Turnpike road, above this city, about three weeks ago.

THE GRAND LODGE OF ODD-FELLOWS.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 17.—About three hundred delegates have already arrived here to be present at the session of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., which meets in this place to-morrow. The Grand Lodge will meet in the Wilgus Opera House to-morrow morning and form a Grand Encampment. Among the prominent members of the order already here are Messrs. James P. Sanders, of Yonkers; John H. White, of Albion; John W. Stebbins and Daniel Wood, of Rochester; Cornelius Glenn and William Lacy, of Albany; Dr. Wm. Gould, of Buffalo, and John F. Van Nort, of Newburg.

CUBA.

NOTES FROM HAVANA.

GEN. QUESADA ATTEMPTING TO AROUSE THE PORTO RICANS—NO PROSPECT OF SUCCESS—MISCELLANEOUS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1874.

In a former letter I merely noticed the reported arrival at Kingston, Jamaica, of the Cuban General, Manuel Quesada. It appears that while on his way thither, and at St. Thomas, Quesada addressed a proclamation to the Porto Ricans, dated on the 16th of last July, in which he incites them to rebellion against the mother country, because "the Cuban insurrection cannot succeed while it is not seconded in Porto Rico." The *Diario* publishes quite a commentary upon this proclamation and precious confession of Quesada. According to the journals of Porto Rico, copies of the proclamation were sent by mail to hundreds of persons who were noted for their liberal ideas, and were all allowed by Captain General Sanz to reach their destination, so little fear had he of any evil effects they might cause. There were not wanting, however, a number of those who call themselves Federals who hastened to deliver up the copies received by them to the Captain General, and it was expected this example would be generally followed. The *Boletin Mercantil*, of Porto Rico, styles the document in question a new edition of those sent to that island before the insurrection of Lares, without containing in it a single new idea, nor even one ingenious or original phrase, for it declares that the obstacles which have hitherto prevented separation in Porto Rico no longer exist, while at the same time the volunteers and army are better armed than ever, and the coasts of the island better protected by gun-boats, and daily and nightly watched; and further, he who threatened to break his sword if Col. Lesca arrived at Porto Principe in 1869, (Lesca did arrive, but Quesada did not break his sword,) forgets that nature has endowed the small island of Porto Rico with permanent and insurmountable obstacles to any revolution, which will never disappear.

Further to demonstrate the inefficacy of the plans and efforts of the "laborantes," against the Lesser Antilla, and the complete assurance of the Captain General, of the impossibility of disturbing order, the same journal adds: "The ease of overseeing the coast line from high watch towers; the thickly populated territory, which makes it impossible for a hostile force to move a mile without discovery; the shortness of the roads and distances; the fact that there is not a single village without a company or part of a company of volunteers stationed in it; the vigilance of the superior authorities, and above all the horror with which the great majority of the inhabitants of this peaceful and loyal country would see civil war, are all circumstances which shield us from such attempts as those counseled by the insurgent Gen. Quesada, or at least give us the assurance of being able to stifle any such seditious plans in their birth. The Captain General has followed the plans of the 'laborantes' step by step, and is prepared for everything."

To this the *Diario* adds that the attempt of Quesada to plunge Proto Rico into a civil war which would cost it blood and bitter tears, and bring upon that island the destruction and desolation which he and his followers have spread throughout Cuba, proves that the eternal enemies of Spain in America are never at rest; but it declares that their efforts will be unavailing, thanks to the judicious measures taken by Gen. Sanz, whose untiring energy has placed the island in a state of peace, progress, and tranquillity. Porto Rico has been saved from ruin miraculously, and does not care, either now or ever, to cease being Spanish and civilized. The revelation that Quesada makes "that Cuba cannot succeed unless aided by Porto Rico" is considered as one of great value, for he thus confesses the helplessness of the insurrection in Cuba while begging aid from the Porto Ricans. The *Diario* proceeds to assert that although among them he may find a handful of adventurers and ambitious spirits, the great majority of the inhabitants of that Antilla disdain to listen to his traitorous designs. The giving up to the Government of the copies of the proclamations is considered the most solemn assertion of loyalty and love to Spain, but still it is well to be on guard and stifle all the plots of her enemies at their inception.

The fact is that Quesada's presence in Jamaica makes the authorities in Cuba uneasy, and they look askant with eyes of suspicion and dread upon that island. It has been proposed as an easier task for the Spanish gunboats to watch the coast of Jamaica than that of Cuba. Perhaps the departure on a cruise, a few days ago, of the Spanish man-of-war Gerona may be in connection with this subject.

THE COLORED TROOPS.

The Captain General reviewed, last Sunday afternoon, the seven companies organized from the battalions of the colored Militia for the service of transport trains, waggoners, &c., and the three companies, organized from the same Militia, designed as laborers for the Engineer Corps. After passing them in review the Captain General made a short address, praising the colored class for their fidelity to Spain, and the important services they had rendered and would yet render. Before the review of the Militia was over a heavy shower of rain fell, but Concha did not seem to mind it.

POSTAL MATTERS.

The recent difficulty and annoyance caused by the circular from the Post Office administration regarding the transmission of correspondence by the consignees of foreign steamers has been in a measure adjusted. Mails for the United States will in future be received for forwarding at the office of the United States Consulate General, as well as at the General Post Office; but it is needless to say that merchants and others will prefer to post their correspondence at the Consulate, deeming its transmission and security more certain and safer than if left at the Post Office. This arrangement, which so much redounds to the benefit of the commercial public of this city, is due to the efforts and representations of Consul General Hall. Complaints had already begun to arrive by telegram and by letter, since the order of the Postmaster General, of the miscarriage of letters, non-acceptance of advices, remittances, &c., which had caused much annoyance. Almost without exception everyone will post letters for American steamers at the Consulate—a proceeding not very complimentary to the administration of mails here. The son of the Commandante, Gen. De Marina, of this station, Tsidro De La Rigada, an ensign in the Spanish navy, died on the 9th inst. from yellow fever. About a year ago Admiral Rigada had the misfortune to lose another son from the same disease.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The heat of the present season in Havana is excessive, the want of rain is felt, and the sanitary condition of the city is not what might be desired. Yellow fever continues its ravages, principally among the shipping. During the month of July there were some 400 cases, and over 100 deaths; and since the 1st inst. the number of cases is on the increase, on account of the heaviness of the atmosphere and the heat.

A newspaper item says that military operations in the Eastern Department progress favorably, and the Captain General has expressed his satisfaction at the situation there.

The capture of a highwayman of some importance has been reported.

Spanish gold is fluctuating between 132 and 136 per cent. The selling rate on the "tablilla" at the Cambio has been as high as 138 per cent. during the past few days.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—1 A. M.—The barometer is now highest over the Atlantic coast and the North-west; lowest over the South-west. The temperature has risen from Missouri and Tennessee north-eastward over the lower lake region, and slightly fallen over the upper lake region and the extreme North-west. Partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain areas, has prevailed in the Gulf States, and from the Lower Missouri Valley north-eastward over the upper lakes. The rivers have continued falling at Pittsburg, Cairo, and Memphis.

PROBABILITIES.

Over the South Atlantic and Gulf States the pressure will increase, with north-east to south-east winds, stationary or falling temperature, partly cloudy weather, and in the latter occasional rain areas.

Over Tennessee and the Ohio Valley variable winds, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain areas, and slight changes of temperature, followed by rising barometer.

Over the lake region higher barometer, generally lower temperature, winds mostly from west to north, partly cloudy weather, and in the lower lake region occasional rain.

Over the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the North-west, winds veering to north-east and south-east, partly cloudy weather, and south of Iowa occasional rain, followed by falling barometer and stationary to rising temperature.

Over New-England and the Middle States generally lower barometer and higher temperature, winds veering to South and West, partly cloudy weather, and over the northern portions possibly occasional rain areas.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	68°	63°	3:30 P. M.	80°	85°
6 A. M.	66°	66°	6 P. M.	73°	77°
9 A. M.	68°	70°	9 P. M.	76°	71°
12 M.	74°	77°	12 P. M.	67°	70°

Average temperature yesterday......73°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year......71½°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Trudell's livery stable and driving sheds, Quebec, together with the dwelling-house occupied by the Provincial Secretary, were destroyed by fire on Sunday night. Seven horses were burned to death. The loss is estimated at $40,000. The following are the insurances: Mr. Hough, $4,000, in the Provincial Insurance Company, on movable property; no insurance on his three houses; Mr. Trudelle, $2,400, in the Quebec, on his house and stables, which were all totally destroyed; Mr. Joliceur, $2,800, in the Quebec, on his house and furniture; Mr. Lefevre, $1,600, in the Royal Canadian. The other losses by the fire were merely nominal.

The provision establishment of Jacob Kraus & Co., Nos. 39 and 41 Barre street, Baltimore, Md., took fire in the smoke-house yesterday, and was nearly burned out. The loss is estimated at $15,000, equally divided on the building and stock, and is fully covered by insurance.

The depot on the Lowell and Framingham Railroad, at Acton Centre, N. H., was burned on Sunday morning. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, who first robbed the ticket office. The loss is $1,500, which is probably covered by insurance.

A new house belonging to Charles Lutz, at Kittery, Me., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The furniture was saved. Loss, $2,000.

A fire in Abington, Mass., on Saturday night, destroyed Ira Floyd's large shoe factory, and stables adjoining. Loss, $25,000; insured.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The first seizure of liquor by the State constabulary of Rhode Island was made in West Greenwich on Sunday.

The remains of Col. S. S. Fisher and son, who were drowned in the Susquehanna River last Friday, will arrive in Cincinnati to-day.

Lenhardt Herman, aged sixty-three years, was run over by a locomotive on the Central Railroad at East Buffalo yesterday, and instantly killed.

An unknown man, aged twenty-one years, was run over and killed yesterday while attempting to get on a Lake Shore Railroad train at East Buffalo.

Franklin Simpson, aged twenty-two years, residing at No. 803 Duane street, Philadelphia, shot himself through the heart on Sunday. Grief for the death of his mother is supposed to have affected his mind.

John McIlheny, aged thirty years, living at No. 2 Carroll avenue, Philadelphia, committed suicide yesterday by taking laudanum. Business difficulties and love troubles are supposed to have deranged his mind.

Taber, who was stabbed by his son-in-law at Ithaca, N. Y., last Friday, died on Sunday. The latter, who was released on bail, was re-arrested last night, and is now in jail.

The extreme dry and hot weather for the past ten days has injured the crops all over the State of Arkansas to such an extent that not more than one-fourth of a crop is now expected to be raised.

Jack O'Brien and Levi Spotts, prisoners in the County Jail at Pottsville, Penn., made their escape yesterday morning by means of a cord, which they used to scale the walls.

Dana Colby, of Boston, was arrested yesterday for committing a murderous assault, about a month since, on Mary Tynan, at No. 34 Oxford street. He was arraigned and held in the sum of $10,000.

By order of the Buffalo (N. Y.) City Council, the Police commenced war on the unmuzzled dogs yesterday. Poison was used during the day, and shooting after midnight. A large number were disposed of.

The dead body of Richard Cahill, a laborer, was found near the railroad track at Providence, R. I., yesterday morning. It is supposed that he was killed by the train from Boston. He leaves six children, three of whom, with his wife, reside in Boston.

Gottlieb Kutz, of Philadelphia, proprietor of a drinking saloon, was found dead, yesterday morning, from a pistol-shot wound. A pistol was found on the mantel-piece, where the wife of the deceased says he placed it after firing. She is held to await the inquest.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 17.—In the United States Circuit Court, this afternoon, Justice Clifford delivered his opinion in the case of Richard Sullivan, trustee, vs. The Portland and Kennebec Railroad Company, affirming the validity of a foreclosure of a mortgage to second bondholders.

The Ogdensburg Railroad Company commenced running trains three miles above Upper Bartlett to-day, giving half an hour more time at the Crawford House.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

PRESIDENT M'MAHON'S TOUR IN THE DEPARTMENTS—MR. BANCROFT DAVIS.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—President MacMahon has arrived at Le Mans. He met with an enthusiastic reception from the citizens. To-day he will visit the barracks and workshops, attend a banquet given in his honor, and review the troops.

From Le Mans he proceeded to Laval, the capital of the Department of Mayenne, where he arrived this evening. The city is decorated with flags, and to-night there is a general illumination. The President will hold a review to-morrow.

Mr. Bancroft Davis, the newly-appointed Minister of the United States to Germany, arrived in Paris on Saturday, and will leave for Berlin next Thursday.

THE BONAPARTIST VICTORY IN CALVADOS.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—Complete returns from the election in the Department of Calvados, yesterday, for a vacancy in the Assembly, show that M. Delaunay, Bonapartist, received 40,794 votes, and M. Aubert, Republican, 27,272.

The *Journal des Debats* regards the election of Calvados as ominous of danger, and warns the country against the threatening attitude of the Bonapartists.

Le Temps says while the Monarchical parties are disappearing, the Bonapartists are again coming to the front.

RETURN OF M. THIERS TO PARIS—THE ESCAPE OF BAZAINE.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—Ex-President Thiers has returned to Paris, with his health completely restored.

The official count of votes in Calvados places the election of M. Delaunay, the Bonapartist, beyond a doubt. No second ballot will be necessary.

Col. Villette, the Aid de Camp of Marshal Bazaine, was examined yesterday. He denies all complicity in the escape. The rope-story gains credence.

Several experiments have been made and prove that the descent, which Bazaine is reported to have made from the terrace, is not difficult.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO VICTOR HUGO.

LONDON, Aug. 18—6 A. M.—A special dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph*, from Paris, reports an alarming accident to Victor Hugo. While walking in Passy, Mr. Hugo was struck on the head with violence by a pole which projected from a passing cart.

He fell insensible on the sidewalk, but afterward recovered sufficiently to be able to walk to his hotel. Although the shock was severe to a man of his age, it is hoped that the consequences will not be serious.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONDITION OF MR. LAIRD, THE SHIP-BUILDER.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Mr. Laird, whose serious illness was announced on Saturday, is improving.

A STEAM-SHIP PUTS BACK TO QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The steam-ship Lady Lycett, from Liverpool for Baltimore, has put into Queenstown with her machinery out of order.

THE AMERICAN BALL PLAYERS AT SHEFFIELD.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The cricket match between the Americans and the Sheffield Club was resumed to-day, with rather a meagre attendance of spectators. The Englishmen completed their first inning with a count of 43, and added to it only 45 in their second inning. This gave the Americans the game by 42 runs, they having made 130 in their first and only inning on Saturday.

At 5 o'clock the American clubs began a game of base-ball, which lasted until 7. The contest was very close, and resulted in a victory for the Boston Club, the score standing Bostons, 18; Philadelphias, 17.

SPAIN.

RECOGNITION BY THE POPE PROBABLE, AND BY ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND AUSTRIA OFFICIALLY DECLARED.

VIENNA, Aug. 17.—The *New Free Press* says it has reliable information that the Pope will soon recognize Marshal Serrano as President of Spain.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The recognition of the Spanish Republic by England, France, and Austria is officially promulgated.

CUBA.

OPERATIONS OF A TROUP OF BANDITS.

HAVANA, Aug. 17.—The notorious bandit Carlos Garcia and his followers have been marauding in the neighborhood of San Jose de las Lajas, and in one of their encounters with a detachment of the Civil Guard a volunteer was killed. On the 11th inst. they assaulted and sacked the house of Señor Hernandes, robbing the occupants of money, watches, and jewelry. They have committed other robberies within the last few days in the neighborhood of Managua, and have kidnapped a young girl from the residence of her parents.

BOLD RAID OF A BAND OF INSURGENTS—CUSTOMS TO BE PAID IN GOLD OR DOUBLE THE AMOUNT IN PAPER.

HAVANA, Aug. 17.—The insurgents made a midnight raid on Sancti Spiritus last Friday. They seized the armory of the volunteers, and, after remaining in the town about half an hour, made off with some twenty rifles.

The Captain-General has issued a decree requiring that on and after Sept. 1, 1874, all Customs dues be paid only in gold, or, at the option of the tax-payers, in bank or treasury bills, with an increase of 100 per cent. The only exception made is on the proceeds of contracts and mortgages, the terms of which stipulate that all payments thereon shall be made in paper. When specie payments are stipulated, the tax in specie will be exacted.

THE CRICKETERS AT HALIFAX, N. S.—THE BROWN-SADLER RACE.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 17.—The Philadelphia cricketers are the guests of the Yacht Club. This afternoon they went for a sail in Bedford Basin and the harbor, and on returning lunched at the club-house. The tournament opens to-morrow, the first match being the Canadians against the Americans.

Another telegram from Sadler, to-day, says he wants a four-mile race, straight away, to come off Oct. 19. Brown's challenge named a five-mile race, with turn. It is not probable that Brown's friends will amend the challenge to suit Sadler.

At a meeting of the Rowing Club to-night it was decided to await the receipt of Sadler's communication by mail before determining the course to be taken regarding his answer to Brown's challenge. The meeting agreed to accept the challenge of Ewen Morris, of Pittsburg, to row against Brown for [illegible], provided the race can come off at Halifax on or about the 3d of September, Morris to be allowed [illegible] for expenses. Owing to the negotiations with Sadler, it was thought Brown could not go to the United States to row, and be in Ireland to meet Sadler in the time named.

THE INDIANS.

THE SITUATION IN WYOMING DAN NEBRASKA.

ACTIVE MILITARY MOVEMENTS—THE MILITARY EXPEDITIONS—HORRIBLE ATROCITIES OF THE SAVAGES.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

SIDNEY, Neb., Thursday, Aug. 13, 1874.

If one were to judge from the hurried movements of troops from one department to another, the transfer of cavalry to the frontier, and the scouting expeditions which are being organized almost daily at all posts between Omaha and Salt Lake City, he would conclude that some very important military transactions were occurring somewhere; yet on investigation he finds that nothing of much importance is taking place, and that all the movements are nothing more than a parade of the red tape so essential a component of army life. The periodical transfer of troops is now going on, and this gives a somewhat martial tone to the country, and gives us an idea of "Much Ado about Nothing." The supposition is that the movements are caused by the threatened raids of Indians; but as these rascals seem to be asleep at present, it would seem that all the fuss about them, both in the Eastern journals and among the military officials, was based on mythical tales—at least so far as Nebraska is concerned, for there is not a hostile Indian within her borders.

Hearing that some scouts had come into this place, I immediately came here, only to learn that the tale was greatly exaggerated, as all matters pertaining to Indians usually are. I found on inquiry at the garrison that Capt. Jordan, of the Ninth Infantry, accompanied by Paliday, his scout and interpreter, and two Sioux chiefs—Two Lance and Fire Lightning—had arrived from the Red Cloud Agency, some 120 miles to the north-west, with a report of no general importance. The chiefs were anxious to secure permission for their tribe to leave the agency for a buffalo hunt on the South Platte, in Nebraska, as they were short of food, and they feared that many would starve if denied this privilege. What is to be done about the matter remains yet undecided, as the facts have to be referred to the Indian Bureau at Washington. That these chiefs speak the truth in the present instance seems to me undoubted, from my knowledge of their agency, and the thriftless manner of the red men; and, above all, the Sioux, who cannot be induced to cultivate the soil, or adopt any means which will provide them with food except that furnished by the chase. This is a means which must fail ere long, for the buffalo no more frequents the rolling plateaus to the north, while its eastern range is probably defined by the North Platte. To procure this wandering aliment, the Indians should have the freedom of the entire country from the Missouri to the Gulf of Mexico; but that is now an impossibility, as the haunts of the bison are surrounded by an abattis of huts, the homes of sturdy pioneers, and the latter would object, most vehemently, and properly, against any violation of their rights by their dusky foe.

To prevent the Indians from starving, then, leaves the Government but two resources, namely, to make them till the soil, or to issue them rations. The former seems an impossible feat, and the latter it will not do, apparently. So, between the two horns of the dilemma in which the wards are to be placed, there seems to be no probable way by which they can extricate themselves except to take the war path, kill several people, then receive Quaker or some other Commissioners, make a few speeches, and receive more than they ever asked for before. This seems to be the origin and termination of all our Indian wars—a fact which does not do much honor to our decision and dignity. Should these Sioux obtain the privilege of hunting along the South Platte, the country will be startled by another Indian contest, to which the Pawnee massacre in the Republican Valley last year was but a trifle; for, as the Pawnees are allowed to hunt throughout Nebraska, it is not possible that they will permit their old foes to escape without testing their prowess. The most deadly hatred exists between these tribes, and if they meet, it will be to part only when many of them have joined their rude forefathers in eternity.

Though Nebraska has escaped all Indian scares this Summer, yet the fact that the murderers have been rioting to the west, in Wyoming, has caused the strategists to change the condition of the garrisons, so that the cavalry can be placed at the most exposed situations. For this reason several troops of the Third and Fifth Cavalry, heretofore stationed in Nebraska, have been ordered to Wyoming and the exposed northern frontier. This place, which was held by three companies of cavalry, has been changed to an infantry post, so the Thirteenth, or a portion of it, has been ordered here. Gen. Morrow, late commander at Camp Douglas, Salt Lake City, will command the post. Gen. Dudley, late in charge here, has been ordered to Fort McPherson, whence he is to scout all the country north as far as the Loup River, near the Dakota line. One troop of his regiment, under Lieut. Lawson, is now engaged in reconnoitring and surveying the region between Sidney and the Red Cloud Agency, for the purpose of reporting as to the adaptability of that route for a military road between the above-named localities. Should it meet expectations, a very important freighting traffic will arise, and this will probably lead to the settlement of portions of that country, as it is reported to be well fitted for stock raising. Not a white man, beyond an occasional straggler or some scouting soldier, is now there, nor are its resources known to any one.

The military expeditions of this year have been of great value in making portions of the West heretofore unknown thoroughly familiar to the people. One of the most important recently inaugurated was made by Lieut. King, of the Fifth Cavalry, from Fort McPherson to the Loup and Dismal Rivers, in the northern portion of Nebraska—a distance of 346 miles. This region was comparatively little known, for its only frequenters were a few hunters who spent the Autumn and Winter there in pursuit of the deer, antelope, elk, and other objects of the chase, and they, to benefit themselves, usually reported it as barren and inhospitable. The troops, however, assert that a large area is well adapted to agriculture and grazing, that timber of several varieties is quite profuse, and that game is very abundant. Among the higher species they report are the antelope, elk, two varieties of deer, the white-tailed, *(cervus leucurus,)* black-tailed or mule deer, *(c. macrotus,)* and the buffalo. Should it prove to be what is asserted of it, no portion of Nebraska can be more valuable to the immigrant or homesteader.

No movements of any importance threaten the Wyoming Indians at present, for since they received that sound chastisement which placed about sixty of them *hors de combat* in the Wind River country, they have kept extremely quiet and given the settlements plenty of latitude. No rascals in the West need a more thorough rifle lesson than those frequenting Wyoming, for they are never idle a moment if they can help themselves. The Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Sioux, as big a set of thieves and murderers as ever swept the Plains, have formed a treaty both offensive and defensive, so they now suppose that they are in a position to defy the power of the Government with impunity. The latter tribe is estimated to number 25,000, and to be armed with the best breech-loaders, while the others will scarcely exceed five thousand, of whom about one-fourth may be classed as warriors. These roam over the country from Dakota to Northern Texas and Southern Kansas, keeping generally to the Wind River country in Wyoming, where the inhabitants are few, and where they can escape to their agencies with a prompt celerity in case the military attempt to pursue them.

Looking at the probabilities of an Indian war of any importance from this field, I would say that they are negative; so the worst that can occur will be an occasional dash at some isolated ranche the burning of a cabin, or the scalping of some pioneer. Even in the south, near the Kansas and Colorado line, the troubles must soon cease, for once the colder months draw nigh the prairie pirates will hasten back to their rations, warm tepees, and Quaker friends to spend the Winter boasting of their mighty deeds and enjoying the delirium of the scalp dance. Talk and preach to Indians for millions of years and you can never make them subdue their thirst for blood, provided they can extract it without much danger to themselves. The more one mingles with the filthy race the more loathsome it becomes to him, and not even a Cooper can preserve it, or make it tolerable to him.

The natural instincts of the red man, even when comparatively civilized, were proven in this State the other day. A party of Pawnees, as great beggars as the Roman lazzaroni, called at the house of a farmer, a poor Bohemian, and asked for food. This was given to them; but the squaws desiring to provide for another occasion, began to capture everything edible in the hut as soon as they learned that the husband was absent. The spirited wife, however, objected to the wholesale robbery, and attempted to prevent the forest maidens from taking all. This was deemed such a piece of downright impudence that these romantic creatures turned upon their benefactress and beat her most unmercifully. Her cries brought the husband, and he immediately shot one of the squaws. For this offense the poor fellow met a terrible retribution, for the males hearing of his offense hastened back, and tortured him in every way that their fiendish minds could devise, and finally skinned him alive. They left his wife nearly dead with tear lying in the house, and quietly wended their way to the agency.

GALIGNANI'S FASHIONS.

HALF-MONTHLY REPORT—FIRST FORTNIGHT IN AUGUST.

Costumes for the seaside, spas, and out-door wear are the sole preoccupation of the moment. There is nothing new; but the mantle with square ends in front, the coachman's cape, the dust cloak, the pelerine and scarf, have all and each acquired the vogue which since Spring has this year been extended almost exclusively to polonnaises. The shapes now adopted will last through the Autumn. It is also safe to provide warm light wraps in Barège and Shetland wools. Fichus have appeared in every variety; some are large enough to be worn as mantelets. Among useful trifles there is one that can be very specially recommended. It is a chatelaine-guard. The present fashion of wearing a valuable watch suspended from the belt is attended with certain disadvantages. The hook which confines it to the waist is liable to drop out unperceived, and it can be easily wrenched off by violent hands in a crowd. The loss of a mediæval chatelaine, with or without crest and seal, can be in a great measure obviated by a little precaution. The chatelaine guard is only a piece of round elastic, which can be threaded through a small hole in the lower part of the hook. The wearer has simply to pass it over her head and shoulders. It will cling to the waist under the belt and hold the chatelaine down. If willfully seized, the motion will be felt and the elastic will offer resistance.

A novelty has appeared which promises to be very successful. It is a compact and neat little bundle for railway traveling and excursions. It takes no more room than a well-folded shawl, but consists of a bag, a fan, and jointed en-tous-cas, a holland over-dress, and pelerine. The material of the latter two pieces suggests that it is intended to preserve a lady's traveling-dress from damp, dust, or tear; the fan and parasol are made of the same. The overall is so contrived that it falls into the folds laid by the manufacturer as easily as a book closes, so that it can be thrown off and collapse at a moment's notice. It will be found of great service on steamers and for yachting parties.

The great variety of trimmings, the many different kinds of embroidery, and the profusion of flowers inaugurated this season have rendered it necessary to establish some rule concerning the appropriateness of such ornamentation. Women of taste have concluded that lace and embroidery should be preferred by the elderly, and floral ornaments by the young.

The Aster diadem is the quietest.

The following Casino dresses will convey a correct idea of the prevailing styles: A rich costume of pink silk, made with a deep flounce at the back of the train, lined with crimson velvet. The front is arranged with puffings and divided from the back by a panel of silk and velvet; the bodice square, with puffed sleeves; a white lace mantelet, and hat with pink and crimson fuchsia diadem.

A demi-toilet; a dark navy blue silk, the back of the skirt much flounced, piped with pale blue. A tunic only in front of pale blue cashmere; a Leghorn hat with lobelia diadem.

A dinner dress; a dark brown silk, with sleeveless jacket and tunic of pale pink crêpe de chine. A pink point let into the bodice behind. Ecru dresses over colored skirts. White cambric over mauve. Small checked black and white costumes. The most fashionable colors, when the pale neutral tints are rejected, are dahlia (a kind of violet prune) and pivoine. There is also a color called "le juste milieu," or happy medium; it is something between light-green and yellow, and it is intended to correct the tendency for flaring yellow.

A green and white garland for the hair is in great demand. It is a species of geranium leaf, and is worn with white blossoms.

The needlework carried by ladies to the sea-side consists in wool embroidery on flannel for the trimming of Autumn costumes. It is mostly done in red, and on blue or drab. It can be executed in strips for vandykes and insertions. The geometrical patterns are very easy. The *point russe* is a favorite, and effective; the chain stitch is just as convenient.

THE GRASSHOPPERS.

ADDRESS OF GEN. OSBORN, OF KANSAS—THE STATE WILL TAKE CARE OF ITS OWN.

Gen. Osborn, of Kansas has published the subjoined address:

TOPEKA, Aug. 12, 1874.

TO THE PUBLIC: It is useless to deny the fact that a great calamity has overtaken the people in some parts of the State. The corn crop of many of the counties has been entirely destroyed by grasshoppers. This is especially true of the west, where the country has been newly settled, and where the people are ill-prepared to bear the loss. In most of the State the wheat crop was excellent, but the settlers of the past year have raised no wheat, and many of them have been relying upon their corn crop for subsistence through the coming Winter. It is feared that in some localities some of the people will suffer for the want of the necessaries of life unless some means can be devised for their relief. The Legislature has placed no funds at my disposal which can be used for that purpose, but I hope to be able to aid in carrying out some plan hereafter to be agreed upon, which will avert suffering and want. The first thing to be done, however, is to obtain full and reliable statistics from the localities most severely afflicted, and I take this method of suggesting for the convenience of the county authorities of these various counties, as well as for our information, that the Boards of County Commissioners take immediate steps to ascertain the exact condition of affairs in their respective counties. Every family in each of these counties should be visited and a careful inventory made of their condition and amount of available effects. A synopsis of this should be forwarded to the Executive Office, with such suggestions as the Commissioners may see fit to make as to the means to be employed for obtaining the relief needed. An investigation already made in some of the counties has shown them to be in much better condition than was at first supposed, and it is hoped that like investigations throughout the sections affected, will dissipate in a great degree the fears hitherto entertained. As before intimated, I am not clear as to the means which should be employed to secure the needed relief. On one point, however, I am clear—Kansas may be poor, but she can and will take care of her own needy. THOMAS A. OSBORN.

PROGRESS OF DENTAL SCIENCE.

At the twentieth annual meeting of the American Dental Convention held recently in Saratoga the President, Dr. John Allen, of New-York, delivered an interesting address on the progress, present condition, and future prospects of dentistry. Speaking of what had been accomplished in dentistry during the past forty years, he said: In taking a retrospective view of dentistry, and comparing the notes of then and now, we find that year by year the dental profession is gradually advancing. Then there were no dental conventions nor associations, no dental colleges, no dental journals nor libraries, no dental infirmaries nor clinical instructions. But now we have our national conventions, which are open to all practicing dentists in good standing; also an American association consisting of delegates from other dental organizations, besides nearly 100 State, district, and other local societies. We also now have ten dental colleges, with their infirmaries and all the requisite implements and appliances for imparting instruction to young men. We also now have some six or eight American dental journals published monthly, besides numerous other works pertaining to dental science. With all these facilities for acquiring a knowledge of dental surgery, corresponding advances have been mode in our profession. Forty years ago the various means and appliances which are now rendered available in dental practice had not developed. No such fine preparations of gold for filling teeth, no perfection in the manufacture of porcelain teeth, no such appropriate devices for dental instruments and facilities for operating then as now. In short, according to the historical records of our profession, dental science has never been as fully developed as it is at the present time.

MURDER AT SEA.

Thomas Strong, first mate of the ship Pride of the Port, has been arrested at San Francisco, where the vessel recently arrived from Boston, on the charge of murder on the high seas. The *Alta* says: "When the ship came to anchor off Meiggs' wharf two of the crew came ashore and lodged a complaint, charging Strong with having knocked Antone Spaniole from the fore-tree and killed him when twelve days out from port. It seems the crew are all natives of the West Indies, and understood but little of the business. On the 14th of March deceased was aloft, and not satisfying the mate, the latter went up after him, and striking him a powerful blow, knocked him to the deck below, where he died from the effects of his injuries. The mate is spoken of as having been a perfect tyrant while on the voyage, many more cruelties being charged to his commission. If half are true he is more than a rival of the Mate Harris."

DROUGHT IN TENNESSEE.

The Nashville *Banner* of the 12th inst. gives a sad picture of the prospects of the farmers of Tennessee. It says: "When will this drought ever end? is now the important inquiry of every farmer experiencing its baleful effects. Though they do not hope to save much of their crops at this late day through the blessings of a rain, yet it would be of inestimable benefit in very many respects. Almost everywhere in Middle and West Tennessee but one complaint is heard—'everything is almost literally burnt up; what are we to do about it?' The labor of the husbandman in very many instances has come to naught. Where they expected to raise corn, they will be doing well indeed to get nubbins. In some portions of the State they are denied even so poor a compensation for their labor. There the corn, coming up a foot or so, has been dwarfed in the growth, and the unpretentious tassels that weakly dangle upon the dried-up stalks are but the veriest mockery of those which usually grow in the green, laughing corn rows. As for the grasses, they have been dried into a crisp. The army worm has appeared on Mr. Elkin's farm in Franklin County. There is also a very great abundance of grasshoppers. They are also doing considerable damage elsewhere."

CREEDMOOR.

THE THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY AND ELEVENTH BRIGADE CAVALRY AT THE RANGE.

The Thirty-second Regiment Infantry, Col. Roehr commanding, and Separate Troop Cavalry proceeded to Creedmoor, Long Island, yesterday, for rifle practice. A special train was chartered for the occasion, which left immediately after the 8:20 express. Through a misplaced switch at Winfield the engine attached to the special train was thrown from the track, causing a delay of nearly two hours. On reaching the grounds a guard was mounted in the field to prevent any members from leaving the range during the practice, and another was stationed at the several firing points occupied by the infantry to prevent all persons not shooting from interfering with the marksmen. The regiment paraded eight companies, and, with the field and staff officers, were assigned to nine targets at 200 yards' distance. Practice commenced soon after 11 o'clock, and concluded at 1 P. M. Seventy-five men qualified to shoot at the 500-yard range, and the remainder of the regiment was exercised in the new tactics by Capt. Finklemeir of Company C. Several evolutions were performed with grace and precision. The march from the 200-yard to the 500-yard firing point was in "line of battle," and was well executed. The beauty of the line was marred, however, by the uniform of the officers, some of whom were in full-dress coats with gold belts, instead of fatigue-dress, as directed in orders. An offense of this sort ought not to be permitted by the commanding officer while more trivial breaches of discipline, committed by the rank and file, are punished. Capt. Henry S. Manning was present as Brigade Inspector. The scores at the long range were completed at 4:30 P. M. The following table presents the number firing by companies at both distances:

	F & S.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.—Total.
200 yards.	10	37	33	35	34	31	31	39	35—285
300 yards.	2	11	7	6	6	10	6	15	12— 75

The following is a list of the best scores made at both ranges:

Name.	200 Yards.	Total....	500 Yards.	Total....	G'd Total.
Lieut. Dillmerei, Co. H....	3 2 3 3 2	13	2 3 4 2 4	15	28
Private Scheelock, Co. F.	4 2 3 3 2	14	3 2 3 3 2	13	27
Sergt. Pettenhauser, Co. G.	2 2 3 2 4	13	4 3 4 0 2	13	26
Private Kunser, Co. C....	3 3 2 2 4	14	2 0 2 3 4	11	25
Private Rode, Co. H....	3 2 3 3 2	13	2 3 4 2 0	11	24
Private Roch, Co. A....	3 4 3 3 3	16	2 3 0 0 2	7	23
Private Klemen, Co. G...	3 3 2 3 2	13	3 0 0 3 4	10	23
Sergt. Otto, Co. A....	2 2 3 2 3	12	3 3 2 2 0	10	22
Private Grange, Co. G....	2 2 2 2 2	10	3 3 3 0 3	12	22
Sergt. Dasch, Co. E....	2 2 2 3 2	11	3 3 4 0 0	10	21
Col. Roehr....	2 2 2 2 0	8	4 3 2 2 2	13	21
Sergt. Beris, Co. C....	0 3 0 4 2	9	3 2 4 0 3	12	21
Lieut. Col. Rueger....	2 2 0 2 2	8	3 3 0 2 4	12	20
Lt. Col. Standermann, Co. B.	2 2 2 2 2	10	4 4 0 0 2	10	20
Corp. Kuffer, Co. H....	2 3 2 2 2	11	3 2 0 2 2	9	20
Private Kreiter, Co. A....	2 0 2 2 4	10	4 2 2 0 2	10	20
Private Rub, Co. D....	2 2 2 2 2	10	2 2 2 2 2	10	20
Capt. Ross, Co. A....	3 3 3 3 2	14	0 4 2 0 0	6	20
Private Hart, Co. C....	3 2 3 2 0	10	2 3 2 0 2	9	19
Private Pfaff, Co. D....	3 2 0 3 2	10	2 2 3 2 0	9	19

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Eleventh Brigade, Capt. Kreuscher, commanding, practiced at the 100 and 300 yard ranges. The numerical strength of the troop was forty-six, all of whom shot at the range at 100 yards distance, but only twenty-four qualified to shoot at the 300-yard range. The following is a record of the highest scores:

Name.	100 Yds.	Total....	300 Yds.	Total....	G'd Total.
Capt. Kreuscher....	3 3 2 3 3	14	2 3 2 2 0	9	23
Private Kraemer....	2 3 3 3 3	14	2 0 3 2 2	9	23
Private Sawerbrunn....	2 0 2 3 3	10	0 0 4 3 0	7	17
Private Grehl....	4 2 2 3 3	14	3 0 0 0 0	3	17
Lieut. Behlen....	2 0 2 2 2	8	2 0 4 0 3	9	17
Private Gungel....	3 2 3 3 3	14	0 0 0 2 0	2	16
Corporal Fries....	2 2 2 0 2	8	3 0 0 2 2	7	15
Private Hoffmann....	2 2 2 2 2	10	2 0 0 0 3	5	15
Corporal Ruthman....	3 2 2 2 2	11	0 2 0 0 2	4	15
Corporal Bossert....	0 2 2 3 3	10	0 0 0 0 4	4	14
Sergt. Lamby....	3 2 0 3 3	11	0 0 3 0 0	3	14
Private Ochs....	2 3 2 0 2	9	0 2 0 2 0	4	13
Private Michael....	2 2 2 0 2	9	2 0 2 0 0	4	13
Private Falkemayer....	2 3 0 2 2	9	0 0 4 0 0	4	13
Color Sergt. Pooth....	3 2 2 2 2	11	0 2 0 0 0	2	13
Private Seibert....	0 2 2 2 2	8	2 0 2 0 0	4	12
Sergt. Schmittmann....	2 0 2 2 2	8	2 0 0 0 2	4	12
Sergt. Wieber....	0 0 3 3 2	8	3 0 0 0 0	3	11
Corporal Heins....	3 2 0 2 2	9	0 0 2 0 0	2	11
Lieut. Bertsch....	2 2 0 3 4	11	0 0 0 0 0	0	11

ART IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

A vote just taken in the French Assembly, says the London *Globe*, should prove instructive to the English House of Commons, which annually grumbles over the gift of a comparatively small sum of money for the encouragement of art. France, even in its present impoverished condition does not hesitate to sustain the reputation it has won as the liberal patron of art, both pictorial and dramatic. It must appear almost grotesque to our neighbors to read, as they may in the Prime Minister's speech the other evening, that the Government grant to our National Gallery has been mortgaged for years to pay off the purchase money of a single collection of pictures. In the French Assembly a sum of £26,000 was voted for the maintenance of the art galleries, which is nearly three times the amount at the disposal of our art director. A still larger amount—upward of £64,000—was voted as a subsidy to the theatres. In England the idea of subsidizing a national theatre, however small the expense involved, would be received with Puritanic horror. As it is, we cannot even afford to be liberal in regard to pictorial art. Whenever, as was recently the case, the Government courageously undertakes a special responsibility, there is sure to be an immediate outcry both in Parliament and in the press, which effectually discourages the repetition of such an act of daring for some while to come. In the case of the Barker collection, the purchase of some specimens of which Mr. Disraeli undertook to approve, there has been a most unintelligent opposition. Mr. Robinson, the mouthpiece of this opposition, has again returned to the charge, and seems quite elate at the novel situation of being able to differ from a Prime Minister. His last letter has, however, nothing more remarkable in it than a repetition of the absurd suggestion that the late Sir Charles Eastlake bought a picture for himself because he did not think it good enough for the nation. Mr. Robinson can scarcely be serious in this.

THE RULOFF REWARD CASES.

Judge Boardman has decided the case of Livingstone vs. Stockwell and others, which was the action brought to recover the $1,000 offered by the Messrs. Halbert for the capture of Ruloff. The Judge has divided the sum between Livingstone, Stockwell, Wells, Davis, and Nolan, without costs to either party. The Binghamton *Times* says that the judgment will be appealed from, and it adds: "The actions to recover the city and county rewards are pending, and are not disturbed by this decision, as the rewards were different in terms and conditions. Judge Boardman in deciding this case is represented as entirely disregarding the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Howland vs. Lounds, 51 New-York Reports, page 604, and the counsel for other parties say that his decision in this case will be reversed as readily as the decision in the famous case of the people on the relation of Fisk against Stokes."

LARGE PUBLIC BEQUEST LOST.

A bequest of $150,000 intended by Dr. E. R. Johnson, who died in New-Bedford, Mass., two years ago, to establish a charitable institution for colored people in that city, has failed in its purpose from a singular fact. The will, written by the doctor himself, provided that the above bequest should be available on condition that his daughter should leave no "heirs." He probably meant on condition that she should leave no issue. Although the daughter died without children, her mother was her legal "heir," and the bulk of the property now goes to the latter's relations.

A FAMILY REUNION.

There were present at Concord, N. H., on Thursday last, at the funeral of the late Joseph B. Smart, Jr., all of his father's brothers and sisters—three brothers and two sisters—and it was the first meeting of the family since the death of their mother in 1825, or the first time all the family had met for forty-nine years. The family all reside in New-Hampshire, and within forty miles of each other, except one brother, who went West eighteen years ago, and came East on his first visit two weeks ago. The oldest of the family is seventy-three, and the youngest sixty-four years.

THE KANSAS INDEPENDENTS.

Hon. Charles F. Kœster, admitted to be the strongest candidate of the Kansas "Independents" on their State ticket, refuses to accept their nomination for State Treasurer. The Atchison *Champion* says: "Mr. Kœster is, and always has been, an earnest Republican. He has twice telegraphed to members of the Independent Convention that he would not accept the nomination tendered him. Politically he does not train with that crowd. Mr. Kœster's declination only confirms the high opinion we have always entertained of him as a man and a Republican. His personal integrity has never been questioned, and his political fidelity is equally firm and undoubted. He could, we think, have had the Republican nomination for State Treasurer, but having been serving his fellow-citizens of Marshall County in an official capacity for several years past, he desires now to devote his time to his private business affairs."

THE SILK TRADE.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

THE RESULTS OF THE YEAR'S BUSINESS—THE PROMISE FOR THE FUTURE—ENCOURAGING STATISTICS.

The second annual report of the Silk Association of America, dated May 13, 1874, has just been published. It opens with the report of the Secretary, Mr. Franklin Allen. He beigns by congratulating the association on the encouraging nature of the condition of the silk trade, which, he says, is well in hand, and controlled by conservative counsels, and fully content to bide the time which shall give to patience and wise self-reliance their sure rewards; that while some of the industries have been well nigh paralyzed, the replies to the requests of the association for statistical information on points designated evidence the gratifying fact that the operatives in the silk mills throughout the country have thus far been very generally maintained in their regular vocations, the percentage of reduction being in all the mills but twelve per cent. in the past year. In no quarter has any general cessation of labor been occasioned, as is shown by the record of the year in the several States, which is as follows: In New-York the silk operatives have been employed 79 per cent. of the usual hours of labor; in New-Jersey 89½ per cent.; in Pennsylvania 88 per cent.; in Massachusetts 96¾ per cent., and in Connecticut 93½ per cent. The total value of products, classified by articles, for 1873, is as follows:

	Burrs.	Value.
Tram and organzine........	321,709	$3,337,692
Fringe silk........	48,983	338,122
Floss silk........	7,100	61,300
Broad silks........		1,159,300
Handkerchief and neck-tie silks........		1,338,617
Ribbons........		2,652,011
Pongees........		350,000
Sewing silk........		991,350
Machine twist........		5,658,332
Braids and bindings........		381,000
Silk and cotton........		170,000
Military trimmings........		87,000
Upholstery trimmings........		683,000
Laces........		150,450
Coach laces........		76,000
Passementerie........		2,460,500

Total value of products Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1873..........$19,894,874

Deduct for silk manufacturers' materials, such as tram, organzine, fringe and floss silk, (not being articles of complete manufacture:)

Tram and organzine............	$3,337,892	
Fringe silk............	338,122	
Floss silk............	61,300	— 3,737,314

Net total of completed products..........$16,157,560

In the year 1873 there were 156 firms and manufacturing corporations employed in the production of silk fabrics in the United States, with an invested and employed capital of $15,988,877. The number of operatives was 10,651, who earned $3,722,988. Of these there were of males over sixteen, 2,628; under sixteen, 815; of females over sixteen, 5,395; under sixteen, 1,813. The mills are distributed among the different States as follows:

New-York, 61, with aggregate capital of.....	$3,819,500
New-Jersey, 30, with aggregate capital of....	5,497,416
Pennsylvania, 25, with aggregate capital of.	1,618,000
Connecticut, 22, with aggregate capital of..	3,453,000
Massachusetts, 12, with aggregate capital of	1,302,961
Maryland, 2, with aggregate capital of......	120,000
California, 1, with aggregate capital of......	130,000
New-Hampshire, 1, with aggregate capital of	25,000
Vermont, 1, with aggregate capital of........	13,000
Kansas, 1, with aggregate capital of........	7,500

The silk interest in America is scheduled in the directory of the association as follows, some changes having taken place since the last annual report:

Division.	Number Firms.
A—Comprising importers, dealers, and brokers in raw silk........	27
B—Comprising throwsters of and dealers in gum silk........	30
C—Comprising manufacturers sewing-silks and twist........	47
D—Comprising weavers and dyers........	52
E—Comprising manufacturers fringes, braids, ladies' dress-trimmings, Upholstery goods, &c........	72
Total........	228

Of these, 107 reside in New-York State, 42 in New-Jersey, 32 in Pennsylvania, 4 in Maryland, 1 in California, 25 in Connecticut, 14 in Massachusetts, 1 in New-Hampshire, 1 in VPrmont, 1 in Kansas.

The chief topic of interest to the association last year was the operations in regard to the Customs tariff on Boyeaux and cord-edge ribbons. The difficulty here consists in a difference of opinion between the home manufacturers and the importers of silk fabrics. The first contend that the insertion of a cotton thread of infinitesimal value, say one-third of one per cent., as in the ribbons mentioned, placed in the edge, not for the purpose of lessening their value, but to improve their worth by imparting a stiffness to the whole fabric which silk could not give, is not intended to be covered by, or included in, the last clause of section 8 of the tariff act of June 30, 1864. They argue that if such be the case, the sixty per cent. duty on silk ribbons is virtually annulled, and fifty per cent. substituted therefor, there being no quality of goods manufactured wherein the amount of cotton required to admit them at the reduced rate may not be inserted without deterioration of the article and its value. This matter was placed before Congress at its last session, but no consideration has been had as yet. It is hoped, however, that the matter will be finally settled at the next meeting.

The report of the Treasurer of the association shows a balance in hand, at date of the report, of $1,378 31, and $1,800 was expected to be realized in the coming year from the regularly constituted dues of members at $25 per annum each. The year ending May 1, 1874, was one of long and varied misadventures to the silk ribbon industry. An overstocked market, labor strikes, an unfortunate tariff interpretation, monetary panics, unsettled national finances, and a more than unusual fickleness of fashion appeared to have combined for its overthrow. In the month of February, 1873, small demands, large supplies, increasing importations, and continued home productions forced goods into the auction-rooms much earlier than usual, where prices rapidly declined, and the demand gradually slackened, buyers being unwilling to risk speculation, preferring to purchase only for actual wants. Fashion next decreed spasmodic changes in widths and colors, which rendered unsalable a large portion of the accumulated stock. The monetary panic of October, 1873, which prostrated the whole business of the country, made no exception of the ribbon trade, which was called upon to bear its full share of the calamity. The Spring brought with it no amelioration of affairs. Other kinds of material seemed to have usurped the place of ribbons in the fashionable world, and there was no longer a remuneration in their sale. The principal causes for the long continuance of the depression in the ribbon market must be traced to heavy stocks, the too earnest desire to realize at any sacrifice, and the want of a proper power of discrimination on the part of those more immediately interested to be governed by the laws for the regulation of supply and demand. In the department of dress silks and piece goods during the year there was a marked decrease in production, chiefly resulting from the consequences of the panic. While, however, the quantity of American silks produced decreased during the year, there was much improvement both in color and texture.

The lace manufacture in the United States, while it presents a record of losses and failures, yet offers encouragement for the final success of the enterprise. This industry experiences especially the general prejudice against American manufactures. The lace-maker contends always with the ridicule, and, at times, the ill-will of the importer and jobber of laces, and the idea of domestic lace is usually treated as an absurdity. However, the effect of this is simply, as a pioneer in this manufacture states it, "to take the cue given me, and put my domestic, as it is called, up on French cards, with French finish and French face papers, and they are, in fact, Calais goods made in New-York."

The quantity of raw silk imported during the year was only two-thirds of that of the previous year, but with the excess of that year it was more than enough for the wants of the trade. The quality both of China and Canton was inferior to that of any bygone year. Of the China and Japan silk which came to New-York during the year ninety-six per cent. came by way of San Francisco. From the beginning to the end of the year there was a shrinkage in prices of raw silk of from twenty-five to thirty per cent.

The need of particularity and correctness in the weekly and monthly reports involves careful revision of long files of statistics and minute inspection of trade reports from all quarters of the globe, that a choice may be had of the most desirable items of information. Trade circulars and correspondence from Italy, France, England, Japan, and China are now regularly received at the office of the association, and the newspapers of London, Lyons, Shanghai, and Yokohama find a resting place among its files. Mr. Allen's able report concludes with a careful and exhaustive review of the silk markets in Europe in 1873.

PRINCE LEOPOLD.

A good deal of prominence, says the London *Medical Record*, has been given, during the last few days, and on former occasions, to telegrams concerning the serious illness of Prince Leopold. It may be well, therefore, to explain that the illness to which reference is thus made is nothing more than the accidents which from time to time rarely fail to embarrass a young man who suffers from the particular form of constitutional delicacy to which the young Prince is liable. It has been already made known that Prince Leopold is one of those persons who have an inherent thickness of blood, which makes every slight scratch give rise to a more or less serious hemorrhage, and makes the little accidents and bruises which are incidental to active life matters of more or less serious subsequent inconvenience. It is rather a hard fate that every one of these should be chronicled, and that every time the Prince cuts his finger, or that his foot slips, and he gets a little strain or bruise, competing telegraphists should fill the newspapers and posters with paragraphs concerning his serious illness. We have all a natural and loyal interest in the health and welfare of the Queen and her family; but we are inclined to think that in the case of Prince Leopold such interest would be best shown by letting him alone a little.

FROM NEWPORT.

LIFE AT A SEA-SIDE HOSTELRY—SCENES ON THE ROAD—INTERVIEW WITH A NATIVE—THE CAUSE OF NEWPORT'S DECLINE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, Friday, Aug. 14, 1874.

Perhaps the most striking thing about Newport, at least to one who has always heard of it as a famous place of resort, is the comparative lack of hotel life. A stranger coming here expecting to find hotels by the score and transient guests by the thousand will be grievously disappointed, and go away imagining it to be the dullest and least attractive of watering-places.

But really Newport is not meant for strangers, and in various ways, year by year, is shutting up its doors, and taking in the latch string. Last Spring the proprietor of the Atlantic House wound up his business and his life together, leaving a dismantled hotel and a bankrupt estate. To-day the house is for sale, with the condition that it be moved away, while the ground is to be sold off in building lots. If some enterprising genius would buy the old structure, dilapidated as it looks, and take it off half a mile or more to the sea-shore, visitors might yet be attracted to Newport. As it is, they are falling off in a way that is alarming to the existing proprietors and depleting to their pockets, besides discouraging those that do come. I have always thought that the sole reason people go to Saratoga is because their neighbors go; on the principle, perhaps, of loving company. The same rule would work here to keep people away.

And yet Newport is a charming place, with an unsurpassed climate, elegant roads, beautiful villas, and every appearance of social elegance. The rides are fine, the sailing facilities admirable, the bathing fair, and these can be improved, moreover, by the strangest and most friendless of transient guests. All these things exist, yet the place is enjoyed only by the Summer residents; people who have villas, horses, dog-carts, landaus, Chesterfields, liveries, and above all, money; people who live here for four months of the year very much the sort of life they live in New-York for eight; who dance, who flirt, who ride to and fro, who own their own homes, who toil not, neither do they spin, who have an immense capacity for enjoyment and every means of gratifying it. I do not say this in an envious spirit. I like to see the Duc D'Embarras De Richesse's team on the avenue; I am glad that he can gratify his elegant tastes in so superb a manner. But at the same time I feel that Newport is no place for the impecunious pilgrim, and that a shackly hack at $3 per hour makes a poor show alongside of the Duc's drag. To be sure, we are not all Ducs, but our ideas and aspirations may be equally elevated.

There is apparently no humorous side to Newport. It all seems eminently proper and sedate. There are curious features, to be sure, such as a contemplative colored coachman whom I had the other day, and who gave it as his opinion that the town was under a blight as regards its commercial interests.

"Used to be a great place for slavers," he said. "I've often thought, Sir, they cursed the town, and that's the reason all the business left."

Abstractly the man's views coincided with my own, though I must say that, apart from the hotels, the place has rather a thriving aspect. The bathers might be comic if they were not so hideous; the old dowagers in the hotel, with their airs of proprietorship and sublime self-unconsciousness, verge on the funny; the heavy swells with low-necked collars, nautical ties, light Prince Albert coats, and round hats with blue or yellow bands, are interesting zoölogical studies; but as for the absolutely ludicrous there is nothing!

The yachts absorbed public interest while they were here; a shooting match beyond the reach of Mr. Bergh attracted no little attention; but just now there is nothing doing beyond a heavy rain, which of all things in a watering-place is the most depressing.

If one comes to Newport the only alternative is between this and the Aquidneck House. If I were going to stay any time I should prefer the latter, as being more retired, and, possibly, although I don't know, less expensive. The Ocean House is well kept; we fare like the rich man in the parable, and are perfectly independent the one of the other. The only fault I have to find is the ceaseless chatter and noise of the servants after 5 A. M. A fellow-sufferer says he would take pleasure in going through a hotel with a double-barreled shot-gun abating all unnecessary disturbances. I am less sanguinary, but equally determined.

I propose leaving for Narragansett Pier to-morrow, and may write from there some parting views of this isle of peace.

MR McCRARY'S DECLINATION.

The telegraph has reported that Hon. George W. McCrary has declined to accept the Republican nomination for re-election to Congress in the First District of Iowa. The mails have brought his letter, which shows that great injustice has been done him by the comments of certain independent papers in the East. He quotes a letter written early in April last, in which he explicitly stated that he was not a candidate for a renomination, being constrained to govern his course "by considerations of duty toward those who have a stronger claim upon him than even the most generous public, and whose welfare at this time commands his undivided attention to private affairs." He says that subsequently several gentlemen, upon the faith of this announcement, entered the field as candidates, and that when he, in view of a probable heated contest, was appealed to to enter the field again, and thus restore harmony, he again declined. He says: "Earnestly desirous as I am to retire, I am nevertheless prepared to say, that in view of all that has transpired, my sense of duty and of gratitude would compel me to make the personal sacrifice which my acceptance of the nomination would require could I do so without the appearance of bad faith. Had the nomination come to me in spite of my withdrawal from all candidacy, and with the full and free consent of all the candidates, given in the spirit of harmony and mutual sacrifice for the good of the Republican cause, and been tendered with unanimity by the convention, I should have felt constrained to accept it. Coming as it does without these conditions I must, while returning my grateful thanks, decline it."

THE HARVEST IN OREGON.

A letter from Portland, Oregon, written July 30, says: "The harvest of the farmer will exceed in quantity that of any former year in this State. Last harvest the yield of wheat was 6,500,000 bushels; the quantity shipped in wheat and flour was 4,500,000 bushels. The yield of wheat this harvest will be at least 7,500,000 bushels, and the quantity of oats and barley will not be less than 1,500,000 bushels and shipments of all in proportion. The population of the State being 100,000, the quantity of wheat raised this year will make an average of 75 bushels for every man, woman and child in Oregon. The sheep and wool business is extending every year in the valleys, foot-hills and mountain ranges east of the Cascades, and is considered among the most profitable industries in the State. Considerable progress is being mad ein introducing improved breeds. The clip of wool this season in Oregon will not exceed 2,500,000 pounds; was it not for the scab disease, it would be 3,000,000 pounds."

THE HARVEST IN MINNESOTA.

The Minneapolis (Minn.) *Tribune* of the 13th inst., says: "From our special reports and other sources, we derive the information that our farmers are reaping an abundant reward for their Summer's labor. Crops of all kinds have done well. Wheat, our main reliance, is nearly all harvested, part of it threshed, and some of it already marketed. The yield per acre will fall a trifle short of last year's average, owing to several weeks' drought, but the quality is fully up to the Minnesota standard. The grasshoppers destroyed a portion of the crop in the south-western part of the State, but even in that district something more than seed will be returned. But the area sown to wheat this Spring was so much greater than that sowed last year, we can afford to drop those six counties in the south-west entirely from our returns, and we shall then have a yield for the State fully equal to that of last year. That gave us a surplus over and above what was required for seed and bread of 24,000,000 of bushels, each bushel of which was worth $1 at least to the State. Of this year's crop more will be made into flour than ever before, because of our increased facilities for manufacturing."

A COLORADO ROMANCER.

Somebody, says the Denver (Col.) *News*, has revived the absurd stories told by James Bridger, who, as everybody knows, is, next to Kit Carson, the pioneer trapper of all that section of country, as of much else of the great West. One of his favorite stories was that in the year 1830 he was wintering in Salt Lake Valley, when it began to snow, and continued seventy successive days, till a depth of seventy feet was obtained. The country at that time abounded in buffalo and other large game, all of which perished in the snow. Jim always omitted to mention how he survived the snowy deluge, but went on to declare that the lakes and rivers the following Spring were so full of dead game, preserved in good condition in the cold, that he was able to stow up a large stock of meat for the next Winter's supply, using the brine of Salt Lake for the purpose. He concluded this tale by declaring solemnly that since that storm no buffalo had ever been seen west of the Rocky Mountains. He was also fond of declaring that "Bridger's Butte," a table mountain named after him, had "steered around" to the north since he first saw it, and that he had told Gen. Johnson so, who, after consulting his text books, acknowledged that he was right.

THE PEDESTRIAN IN THE CATSKILLS.

A CAMP ON SOUTH MOUNTAIN—HOW TO LIVE CHEAPLY AND HEALTHILY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have noticed and read with interest your Summer Resort articles. I want, through your paper, to show that mountain travel and a long purse are not necessarily of such close relationship as people generally think.

Dr. S. and myself have just returned from a two week's pedestrian trip through the Catskill Mountains, our expenses averaging a little less than $1 per day, including fare from New-York.

Take night boat from pier No. 35, arriving at Catskill next morning at 5 or 6. You will need a stout pair of shoes, felt hat, and woolen suit, flannel shirt, a knapsack and small blanket; knapsack can easily carry from three to four days' provisions. Making an early start from the village, a moderately good walker can reach the Mountain House by noon. We were there by 11:30, arriving before any of the stages. So far the roads are very good. The distance is sixteen miles. You pass by the Mountain House, and climb up by a very fair road to the summit of South Mountain, about one mile further, and there establish your head-quarters. You will find a camp all ready, and, except when it rains, there is not a hotel in the mountains preferable to it—with cedar boughs for your bed, a bulwark of rocks to keep of the wind, and a large fire at your feet, such sleep comes to you as takes away all doubt of Rip Van Winkle, and would seem to prove that the hypnotic effects of the mountains are not entirely contained in kegs. Build a little cachet of rocks, to leave your things in every day, making excursions to the different points of interest at your pleasure. We were always up and away by 7, and never but once failed to return by dark.

Our camp on South Mountain was four or five hundred feet above Beacher Mountain House, whereat we called and never failed to find abundant supplies and courteous treatment. The glorious view on which our eyes opened every morning can only be appreciated by those who have themselves seen the earliest break of day. Then, again, South Mountain on the homoeopathic plan, cures the aches and pains a day's mountaineering is apt to cause.

Water is not to be had on the high mountains, but we found that blueberries of very large size, and to which there seems no limit, will effectually cure thirst. If rain comes, to the hotel you must go, where Mr. Beach will make you welcome, and the growing respect for muscular Christianity will be found to reach even the mountain top. But keep away from hotels if you can, and sleep on the mountain. When we commenced it took us four days to empty our knapsacks, but toward the last we found two days to be sufficient.

There are ravines and little lakes in many places which show no signs of ever having been visited before. Some of these beautiful little spots will remain in memory long after such pedestrian expeditions are for me among the impossibilities. Have your knapsacks and blankets go up by stage to the Mountain House, but after that depend on yourselves; always take something to eat with you on every expedition, for there is an appetite in every breath of the mountain air. The Catskills will, in return for such a sojourn, give increased health and strength to any and all who may come up, and the camp is free to all.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 15, 1874.

THE PRESENT QUESTIONS.

ISSUES COMING UPPERMOST—VIEWS OF GEN. GARFIELD.

Gen. James A. Garfield made a speech before the Republican Convention of the Ohio Nineteenth District, which last week gave him his seventh nomination for election to Congress. In the course of it he said:

"And now we have entered upon a new and important period of our development. The minds of all our people must be turned to the consideration of other questions that have arisen, and their correct determination is a matter that deeply concerns every citizen. We must study well the development of our industries, and all the various elements that contribute to our prosperity. We have settled our differences with the outside world, and are at peace with all nations. We have settled the question of slavery, and settled for ever the dogma of secession. We have entered upon a business era in American politics—not a sentimental period, but one in which must be discussed many deep, underlying questions affecting the prosperity of this people. I may speak of the important subject of transportation as one of those; what can be done to bring the producer into closer communication with the consumer, doing away with so much absorption by the 'middle men,' thus affording a more adequate remuneration to the producer by decreasing the expense of getting his merchandise to the markets of the world. This is a vital national question, that all the best minds of the country must grapple and settle right. No one must be idle or lazy in this matter. I will not attempt to discuss it now, for this is neither the time or place. I will only add that it is one of the great oncoming questions of the immediate future. Before closing I will only allude to one other difficult and vital question now before the American people. Ever since the war we have seriously felt the evil effect of the unsettled and corruptible condition of our currency. Imagine, if you please, a man placed in a position where, if he casts his vote to help one class of people, he must necessarily injure, in a corresponding degree, an equally large class. You can readily understand that he would be perplexed how to vote so as to benefit one class without injuring the other, both classes being fellow-citizens, equally entitled to the assistance of proper legislation. That is precisely the position in which every member of Congress is placed on the currency question. Draw a line, and on one side are those who are in debt, who are obliged to borrow money in order to carry out their business. On the other side are the creditors, those who furnish the capital to the other class, and those who neither borrow nor lend. Would you legislate solely for the benefit of the debtor class, to the detriment of all on the other side of the line? Or, on the other hand, would you help only the lending class at the expense of the other? It is almost impossible to cast a vote in Congress on this question without hurting one or the other. You ask why this is so. It is because the currency is in an unnatural and artificial condition. I am in favor of such a policy as will make it impossible for Congress to toss the business of the country up or down, whichever way it may vote. Our currency should stand upon the basis of trade, and be adjusted to meet the necessities of the business of the country. It should be so fixed and established that no Congress or President can come in and change it from time to time, causing fluctuation and uncertainty in all the channels of business. This point can never be reached, in my opinion, until our currency is restored to the solid value established by the Constitution and the world. I am in favor of legislating slowly—it must not be attempted suddenly—and gradually bringing our currency up to the money standard of the world. Then you can say to Congress, 'Stand out of our daylight; we can transact our business without your interference.'"

MASSACHUSETTS MANUFACTURES.

The Boston *Traveller*, of Saturday, says: "The general rule in regard to our Massachusetts manufacturers is not only favorable for present and prospective business, but the exceptions are so small and indifferent as to excite no comment. There is no present intention on the part of our leading mills to shut down on time. In fact, not only our Massachusetts manufacturers but those throughout New-England are exceptionally prosperous. The immense shrinkage they, in common with other industries, have had to carry since the war, is now being rapidly diminished, while the general growth and prosperity of the country, the flattering accounts from the crops, and a determination on the part of our business men to keep close to the wind in the mattes of credit and of supply and demand, seem to insure a speedy return to the prosperity which our looms and spindles have given to the trade and commerce of the State."

A ROTHSCHILD.

Baron Anselm De Rothschild, who died recently at his country seat at Dobling, near Vienna, was a man of extreme simplicity of character, in spite of his immense wealth. By his express desire, recorded in his will, his funeral was celebrated without any pomp. A hearse drawn by two horses, followed only by a few servants, conveyed the body to the North-eastern station, whence it was taken to the domain in which the family vault is situated. The fortune of the Baron is estimated at more than a thousand millions of francs.

AT THE GERMAN BATHS.

French visitors, according to the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, are now scarcely to be found at the German baths. The French language was formerly so prevalent on the terrace at Homburg, and in front of the Kurhaus at Wiesbaden, that everybody who did not understand it felt himself isolated; but it is now scarcely heard, except from Russians, who employ it as the medium of conversation with persons of other nationalities. German is the language in general use, especially at Wiesbaden, which is frequented by Prussians, while Homburg and Baden-Baden are full of English, Americans, and Russians.

SUMMER TRAVEL.

NEW-JERSEY.

A RETREAT IN THE MILK REGIONS OF THAT STATE—FARM-HOUSE BOARD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BLOOMING GROVE, Orange County, N. J., Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1874.

Washingtonville is the name of the railway station at this quiet village, and Blooming Grove is the name of the post office station. Washingtonville, which is sixty-four miles from New-York, is situated on a low plain a little distance from the Scunemonk Mountains. The streets are of respectable width, shaded principally by maple trees. Neat villas are built on either side. Surrounded by pretty gardens, generally laid out in the orthodox manner—flower beds in the square, oval, and polygon shape, with gravel walks around these parterres. Occasionally, one sees a closely shaved croquet lawn, with the wickets set ready to begin the game. There are three churches here—two Presbyterian and one Methodist. The Independent church of Blooming Grove, principally attended by farmers, is two miles distant, and the nearest Episcopal church is at Canterbury. No public building adorns the village; no hospitable-looking hotel greets the eye of the visitor. Should board be taken at a farm-house, and the accommodations of the same not meet with the brilliant anticipations of the foolish New-Yorker, he is either obliged to put up with what he meets or he can quickly pack his trunk and await in the little depot the coming of the down train that will carry him back to loved Manhattan. One of the ancient landmarks of this vicinity is the former Summer residence of one of the English Governors of the province of New-York, Gov. Cadwallader Colden, at Coldingham.

The country around Blooming Grove is picturesque and the land undulating. Here is a part of the Scunemonk range, and away in the distance the tops of the Shawangunk may be discovered. From the different elevations a great stretch of country abounding in fine farms and much good wood land can be seen. This is a great horse-breeding and stock-farming country. Indeed the Hambletonian blood comes from these parts. Mr. Charles Backman, a herder, has, it is said, the largest stud farm in the world, called Stony Ford Stud. Walnut Grove stock farm, owned by Mr. Alden Goldsmith, is also situated at Blooming Grove. Nearer Goshen are the stock farms of Messrs. Minchin and Robt. Bonner. That of Dr. H. A. Pooler is a short distance from Turner's.

The dairy farms in this vicinity are very extensive, and the milk trade of Orange County of enormous proportions. The first price paid for milk is two and one-half cents per quart, for which the wholesale dealer gets four cents, and the families around New-York pay from eight to ten cents. According to statistics half of the milk consumed in New-York and Brooklyn comes from Orange County, principally over the Erie road. Some 1,000 cans, however, are sent by the Midland. At Blooming Grove there is a station used solely for the transportation of milk. This is very convenient, as formerly the dairymen were obliged to convey their cans of milk to Washingtonville Station, over two miles distant. We might add that although in the very neighborhood of good cheese we have not smelt a piece large enough to entrap a mouse. Agricultural farms abound here, and everywhere can be seen fields of corn, oats, and buckwheat. Fruit is extensively cultivated. On a farm of five acres great quantities are raised. A few acres will produce the different kinds of berries, plums, pears, apples, and seemingly no end of grapes. It was our lot to be cast on a fruit farm for a week, and many amusing incidents encountered. Most of these farmers have not the slightest idea of common comfort. They do not know how to live healthfully. Their constitutions are broken down by being overworked when young, and when at an age in which city people look the best they are old and decrepit. They have been used to corded beds and straw mattresses all their lives, and cannot conceive "why city people make such a fuss about a few hard lumps in the bed."

On the first night of our arrival at this "Arcadia," so accustomed were we to sleeping with open windows in the city, that, thoughtlessly, we did the same thing here. Not being used to the "pure" mountain air, we took a severe cold, which confined us to our uncomfortable cot for several days. During that time our meals were brought to the bedside. Never shall we forget when that first dinner was served to us. We glanced slyly at the diminutive tray that held the repast, and, much to our astonishment, saw what we imagined to be the dessert. This consisted of a blackberry dumpling, round as an apple, and as flaky and almost as white as new-fallen snow. By the side of it was a very small saucer of sauce, a glass of skimmed milk, and nothing more. Our look must have mystified our landlady, for on putting down the tray she said, "Did I bring this up too soon?" "Yes," replied we, "we never eat dessert first." "Oh, my!" said our hostess, shrugging her shoulders and looking fiercely, "we never cook meat and vegetables on wash-day; this is your dinner." Then she went quickly out of the room, leaving us alone with our indigestable dumpling. For tea we had stale bread, the weakest, vilest imitation of tea that one could possibly imagine, and one poached egg floating in water.

And this was one of the places advertised so extensively in our leading New-York journals. This was the spot where all kinds of fruit could be had in abundance. There was plenty of fruit, but it was carefully picked as soon as ripe, taken to the village, and there sold at the enormous price of ten cents a pint basket, each of these baskets holding from fifteen to seventeen blackberries. The broad piazza, so graphically described, is generally a stoop not over eight feet in length. The sylvan lake within "a few steps" of the house, on which the fair daughters of Gotham may row, is full a quarter of a mile distant. The boat is a crazy craft, flat-bottomed. It is down a steep hill going to the lake; it must be up a steep hill returning. As you step out of the house on your way thither the gentlemanly farmer tells you to be sure and bring back the oars with you. In the words of "Gar," in his Catskill letter, we cannot but say, in all truthfulness, that boarding at a farm-house is "a snare, a delusion, a swindle, a Tammany Ring concern."

The drives around Blooming Grove are very pleasant. That to Monroe, on the Club road, is exceedingly picturesque. This is a turnpike, and in comparatively good order. The stately elm, the tall locust, the fine maple, the graceful ash, the grand chestnut and oak, afford pleasant shade; and the rustic bridges, some in a shaky condition, over little bubbling brooks and minute water-falls, are quite romantic. The Scunemonk Mountains rise before us like great green walls. Big Mountain gradually ascends, until at the summit it appears level for some distance. Round Hill, so called from its almost symmetrical shape, next comes in view. Little Mountain rises abruptly in the sugar-loaf form, though to no great height. Peddler's Hill, so called because many years ago a poor peddler was killed on it, is an iron mine. Iron ore was thought by the owner, a Mr. Bull, to abound here, and he engaged men to work it. After a few unsuccessful attempts, however, they pronounced the scheme a failure, and the owner sold the property to the present proprietor for $12,000, a mere trifle. The mine is now worked, and has proved a very profitable investment. The Seven Spring Mountain House, two miles from Monroe, situated on the Scunemonk Mountain, is fast becoming a fashionable Summer resort.

The sky in this region is the bluest and clearest we have ever seen. The parsonage of the Independent church of Blooming Grove is a neat Gothic structure, and the little stone district school, built A. D. 1864, is a perfect ideal. In general the houses are of wood, painted white, with green blinds or shutters, the wealthier class indulging in domiciles to the height of three stories, and the poorer descending gradually to the one-story cottage with a tumble-down porch. Our horse jogged so slowly along that we had ample time to see everything. "The animal," said our driver, "was old enough to behave himself." He and the horse were twins, both being twenty-four year old.

Just before entering the village of Washingtonville, we drove into a beautiful broad avenue, lined on either side by luxuriant maple trees. The branches meet overhead and the foliage is so [illegible] that only here and there can the sun peep through. But the whistle from the noisy locomotive [illegible] through the mountains and, taking a hurried [illegible] of the little place with the big name, [illegible] the depot and secure our tickets [illegible]

BRIGANDAGE IN CUBA.

From the Diario de la Marina, Aug. 1.

Brigandage in the Island of Cuba is no new thing. It has existed even in times of the most profound peace, and the Government has always found the greatest difficulty in its efforts to check it, or overpower the bandits who have acquired notorious reputations by being engaged therein. The conditions of the country, eminently favorable for the concealment for days, and even months, of those who are acquainted with every road and bridle-path, and know, foot by foot, every farm and plantation, great and small, where these dreaded evil-doers have always provisions, horses, and shelter, and that protection which, through fear, has been extended to them by persons even of character and position, have given to the "Asturians," the Selles, the Prietos, Garcias, and others, an immunity which serves as a stimulus for those who assemble under their orders to live upon the country in the midst of vice and orgie.

If this happened in normal times, there is no cause for wonder that, in those districts where rebellion has placed its foot, there should still exist numerous parties of bandits, the remainder, in part, of the rebels who, in 1868, launched the cry of war to Spain and the Spanish. The journals and correspondence from the interior speak with great frequency of a certain band of evil-doers who commit their depredations in Trinidad, Villa Clara, or Remedios, either assassinating honest fathers of families, carrying away goods, or burning farm-houses; for ever since the rebellion at Yara inscribed upon its banner the torch and dagger, arson and assassination have been considered as the usual means of combating all those who have endeavored to prevent the Island of Cuba from being precipitated into the gulf of barbarism and misery—twin monsters ready with ever-open jaws to devour the weak and unwary.

It has been said that brigandage has ever been a cancerous ulcer in the social body of Cuba, and it is therefore not strange to see it still latent in those districts afflicted with the insurrection. It has appeared even outside of these districts, and a short time ago, under the very walls of Havana, a number of bandits, who had carried their daring to the extreme of firing upon the municipal guard, were captured; and only a short while before Carlos Garcia and one of his comrades had been wounded. To the rebellion, we repeat, is due the increase of brigandage, but it must also be admitted that we now possess more elements than ever to prosecute it, stamp it out, and prevent it from ever again raising its head, always bearing in mind that if, in certain sections, the brigandage of to-day is the pestilent refuse of the rebellion of yesterday, this same brigandage may be the seed of the rebellion of to-morrow, as it has already, in some respects, been the principal support of a band of rebels.

There is, besides, another and most powerful reason to counsel us to prosecute brigandage without giving it rest. As this is the scum of the present rebellion, and may be the germ of another, so long as there exists in any district a single band of evil-doers, so long will tranquillity disappear from it; not only from the murders, robberies, and burnings they may commit, but for the fear they inspire that it may serve as a nucleus for crimes of another nature. The inhabitants of such a district will demand, with reason, that not a single rural guard or soldier shall be withdrawn from it, and it will result that four or six bands of fifteen to twenty persons each will prove more than sufficient to engage eight or ten battalions, which may be greatly needed in these parts when it can be assured that the armed rebellion still exists in sufficient numerical force to require the employment of strong columns against it.

As we have stated that it must be admitted that we now possess more elements than ever to prosecute the bandits, we will now prove it. Besides the elements heretofore, we have now more troops of the line everywhere; we have more rural guards, militia, and bomberos, armed firemen; we have guerrilla, contra-guerrilla, and local guerrilla forces, and we have no less than 80,000 volunteers, ever ready to give their services to the country, and who are now doing good service in the field in those districts which do not yet enjoy perfect tranquillity. The simultaneous and well-concerted employment of all these powerful elements cannot but give prompt and favorable results, unless counteracted by some more powerful element, if not by force, by intrigue, and which, working in the dark, eludes responsibility.

But what may this latter element be? This may be and really is a part of the public which gives protection to the evil-doers in three ways: By giving them clothing and provisions, and in some cases, horses, arms, and ammunition; by advising them regarding the movements of the columns in search of them, that they may avoid meeting them; finally, by not informing the authorities of the passage or presence of the bandits, and even giving false information when questioned. This element, cunning, silent, and secret, neutralizes all the efforts of the more powerful elements previously mentioned, and we frankly cannot conceive of punishment too condign for these protectors and coverers of robbers, incendiaries, and assassins. They should be tried as guilty of *infidencia*, for the truth is, they do immense service to the rebellion by powerfully contributing to engage the armed forces whose services are needed elsewhere.

This dark and traitorous element has its relative force, but we cannot be persuaded that it excels that of good and legal elements if it should be employed simultaneously with enthusiasm and constancy. This fact has been recognized by the superior authority by dictating several rules, modifying those he established during the second period of his command of this island in regard to the armed bodies; said rules and regulations have been dictated with particular reference to the military organization, which now embraces a great part of the inhabitants of the towns and villages. This organization would allow, in a short time, the assemblage of a considerable number of men, well armed and officered, in all the eastern part of the territory, which would facilitate a well-combined and active prosecution; and this should take simultaneous effect in all the zone which the bandits might overrun in a given day.

If to the prudent employment of this force is united the forced co-operation of the public—for every citizen is bound to aid the authorities toward the extinction of the social plague of brigandage, which affects all who live by honest labor—it is absolutely impossible that those gangs of malefactors which commit their depredations and crimes in the important districts of Trinidad, Villa Clara, Remedios, Sancti Spiritus, and Moron should much longer exist. In these cases to wish is to act, but it is necessary that all should wish together, and all zealously contribute to the good work, and no criminal compassion be entertained for the guilty. The life and property of honest men are always in danger wherever the wicked have free action, and it is difficult to calculate the expense to honest tax-payers caused by the presence in a district of a gang of twenty or more robbers. Rigor on the part of the authorities and co-operation from the public are needed to give brigandage in Cuba that *coup de grace* which the peace and prosperity of the island demand.

MISSOURI.

THE PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE STATE.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 12.

The Republican members of the Legislature in March last unanimously passed a resolution in which, speaking for the Republican Party so far as they, its official representatives in the State Government, were able to do so, they gave a formal pledge to "support every movement which looks toward peace, prosperity, and good government for all." The party has one other authorized and official exponent—its State Committee. That body met in July, and, only five members out of twenty-four opposing that policy, reaffirmed the pledge given by the legislative caucus. Acting in good faith according to the pledge given in March, over forty of the Republican papers in the State, prior to the action of the committee, declared their purpose to sustain an independent or people's ticket for State officers, if one should be nominated of such character that its election in preference to the Bourbon ticket would promote peace, prosperity, and good government. In like manner, thousands of Republicans—including very many of the ablest, most patriotic, and most influential—took part with independent Democrats in the organization of the people's movement in different counties, and pledged themselves to stand by their associates in good faith. At the time of the meeting of the State Committee, it was already apparent that as long as the [illegible] Republicans to the support of a party State ticket. After that committee had acted, many other papers, and thousands more of the best Republican voters, fully committed themselves to the people's movement, and now stand bound in honor not to desert the Independent Democrats who have inaugurated it, or to permit an honest effort for the redemption of the State to be defeated by a party nomination. We know that a large majority of the Republican papers have taken that position, and will be found too honorable, as well as too patriotic, to abandon it. We have every reason to believe that a majority of the Republican voters have also taken, and will firmly and honorably hold, the same position.

On the other hand, two large bodies of voters, which have acted with the Democratic Party, and were included in its majority of 35,000 two years ago, have fully identified themselves with the people's movement. The Liberals who voted with the Democrats in 1872 seize this occasion to prove that they have no intention to be swallowed up by that party, and that they were sincere in their demand for that reform of the State Government which Woodson and his party promised, but have failed to give. It is generally conceded that the number of these is at least 15,000, and we hold it to be still larger. But we do not know of a man of that stamp in the whole State who still adheres to the support of Bourbonism.

Another element, probably still larger in numbers, is composed of Independent Democrats, who, as farmers or otherwise, have taken position boldly in hostility to Bourbonism and corruption. Major James S. Rollins, of Boone; Major William Gentry, of Pettis; Col. A. A. Anderson, of Monroe; Col. W. F. Switzler, of Boone; Col. James H. Birch, of Clinton; Adolphus Meier, Judge Speck, Gen. Ranney, and others, of this city, fairly represent it. It has the countenance, and, with proper nominations by the People's Convention, will have the support of the St. Louis *Republican*, the most widely-circulated Democratic paper of the State; of the *Anzeiger*, the ablest German Democratic paper in Missouri; of the Columbia *Herald*, the Plattsburg *Register*, the Palmyra *New Era*, the Canton *Press* and other papers which, like these, have for years been foremost in the advocacy of Democracy, as well as of others more recently started, or reorganized as Democratic, farmers', or independent journals. Of the strength of this element we can judge a little from the fact that both its friends and its foes believe that it can carry with a proper ticket such counties as Boone, where the majority against Grant in 1872 was 2,325; Marion, where it was 930; Jackson, where it was 1,669; Buchanan, where it was 935; Ray, where it was 1,096, and St. Louis, where it was 2,177, thus cutting off, in only six counties, over 9,000 of the Democratic majority. It is as clear as noonday that if the Republicans act in good faith, and put up no party ticket, the corrupt Bourbon faction is doomed to a terrible overthrow.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and lower; closed steadier at $1 07@$1 07½ for No. 1 Spring; $1 02½ bid for No. 2 do., spot, 98⅜c. September; No. 3 do., 98c.; Rejected, 93c. Corn dull and lower at 64¾c.@65½c. for No. 2 Mixed; closed at 65c., spot; 64⅞c., August; 64½c. bid September; Rejected, 64c.@64¼c. Oats dull and lower at 37⅜c. for No. 2, spot or August; 34⅝c. bid, September; 35¼c., seller all the year; Rejected, 36c@36¼c. Rye firm and in fair demand at 72c. for No. 2. Barley quiet and weak at 93c.@95c. for No. 2 Spring, spot; 80½c., September. Pork dull and lower at $22@$23; $22 37½, September; $16 80, seller all the year. Lard dull and lower at 14½c., spot, or September. Bulk-meats in fair demand, firm; prices unchanged. Whisky—Advancing tendency; sales at 97c. Freights firmer; Wheat to Buffalo, 3½c. On the call of the board in the afternoon, Wheat closed at $1 02¼c.@$1 02⅜; September, 98¾. Corn firm at 65c.; September, 64⅜. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 148,000 bushels Wheat, 203,000 bushels Corn, 54,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 6,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 200,000 bushels Wheat, 51,000 bushels Corn, 42,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 6,000 bushels Barley.

PHILADELHHIA, Aug. 17.—Butter firm at 32c.@33c. for New-York State and Bradford County choice; 22c.@25c. for Western choice; 18c.@21c. for do. fair to good. Cheese, nominally, 13c.@13½c. for prime New-York State; 12¼c.@12¾c. for prime Western; 8c.@10c. for Half Skims. Eggs firmer at 20c.@22c. for fresh State, New-Jersey, and Delaware; 20c. for fresh Western. Quercitron Bark—No. 1 held at $37. Clover-seed—A limited demand at $10 50@$11 50; Flaxseed held at $2 10. Timothy unchanged. Flour in improved demand at $3 50@$4 25 for Superfine; $4 75@$5 50 for Extras; $6@$7 50 for North-western Family Extra; $6 25@$7 for State, Indiana, and Ohio; $8@$9 for high grades. Wheat dull and weak at $1 23@$1 30 for new Red; $1 35@$1 40 for White. Rye unchanged. Corn firmly held at 83½c.@84c. for Yellow; 82½c.@83½c. for Western Mixed. Oats active at 50c.@52c. for new White. Petroleum easy at 11c.@11⅛c. for Refined; 8c.@8½c. for Crude, in bbls.; 4¾c. in bulk. Whisky steady at $1 02 for Western, in iron. Cattle active for good; dull for common at $3 75@$7 50; receipts, 3,800. Hogs higher at $11 75@$12 50; receipts, 4,500. Sheep—Prime wanted; common dull; sales of prime at $4 50@$5 75; common, $1@$3 50; receipts, 17,000.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—Demand good, and at full prices; No. 3 Red, $1 09½@$1 11; No. 2 Red, $1 16½. Corn dull and unchanged at 64c.@65c. for No. 2 Mixed, in elevator. Oats dull and lower at 41c.@43c. for No. 2, on track and in elevator. Barley dull and unchanged at $1 24 for choice Iowa. Rye firm and in fair demand at 75c.@78c. for sample lots. Whisky steady at 98c. Pork firm at $24. Bacon strong; sales of small lots at 9½c. for Shoulders 13c. for Clear Rib Sides; 13½c. for Clear Sides. Lard firm; only jobbing sales. Live Hogs firm at $6@$6 25 for Yorkers; $6 50@$7 50 for Bacon. Cattle—Low grades weak; best qualities firm; Wintered Texan Steers, $3 25@$4 25; Texan Cows and Heifers, $2 75@$3; Native Cows and Heifers, $3@$4; medium to fair Native Steers, $3@$4; good to choice do., $4 25@$5 75. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 62,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 62,000 bushels Oats, 20,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 Hogs, and 1,000 head of Cattle. Shipments—5,000 bushels Wheat, and 10,000 bushels Corn.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 17.—Cotton dull at 15¾c. for Low Middling. Flour steady at $4@$4 75 for Howard Street and Western Superfine; $5@$5 75 for Howard Street and Western Extra; $6@$7 50 for do. do. Family; $4@$4 75 for City Mills Superfine; $5 25@$6 for do. Extra; $7@$7 25 for do. Rio brands; $7@$9 25 for do. Family. Wheat dull, heavy, and unchanged. Corn quiet at 92c.@93c. for White Southern; 81c.@82c. for Yellow do.; Western Mixed firmer at 78c. Oats dull at 48c.@52c. for Southern; 47c.@49c. for Western Mixed; 50c.@51c. for White Western. Rye steady at 80c.@85c. for fair to prime. Hay dull and unchanged. Provisions unchanged; rather heavy. Pork dull; prices nominal; none in the market. Bulk Meats sold at 8¾c.@9c. for Shoulders; 11¾c. for Clear Rib Sides. Bacon sold at 9¾c.@10c. for Shoulders; 13c. for Clear Rib Sides. Sugar-cured Hams, 16½c.@17½c. Lard quiet at 14¾c.@15c. Butter—Western steady and unchanged. Coffee a shade firmer; small business. Petroleum—Crude nominally 4¾c.@4⅞c.; Refined very quiet at 11½c.@12c. Whisky steady at $1 01; no sales.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Grain in store—Wheat, 29,201 bushels; Corn, 44,977 bushels; Oats, 39,937 bushels. Lake and railroad imports for the last forty-eight hours—Flour, 15,281 bbls.; Wheat, 184,200 bushels; Corn, 495,409 bushels; Oats, 58,991 bushels. Canal shipments—Wheat, 45,188 bushels; Corn, 147,298 bushels. Rail exports—Wheat, 47,550 bushels; Corn, 656,490 bushels Oats, 81,741 bushels. Canal freights dull: Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 8c.; Oats, 5½c. Flour steady; sales 1,000 bbls. on the following range: Western Spring, $6 50@$7; Bakers', $6 75@$7 50; Amber, $6 75@$7 25; White, $7 25@$8 25. Wheat dull; sales of 7,800 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee, to arrive, at $1 20. Corn in fair demand for car-lots; 12,000 bushels changed hands at 72½c.@73c. Oats dull sales of 3,500 bushels No. 2 at 45c. Rye nominal at 90c. Barley-malt lower; Canada, $1 80@$1 90; Western, $1 65@$1 75. Provisions—Mess Pork, $24 50; Short Cuts, $24 50; Hams, 14c.@15c.; Shoulders, 10c@10½c.; Breakfast Bacon, 12c.@13c, Lard, in tierces, 15c.@15½c.; kegs and tubs, 15½c.@16c.; Beef Tongues, $6 ₽ dozen; Dried Beef, 16½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 17.—Flour dull and depressed at $4 50 for Double Extra; $5@$6 for Treble do.; $7@$7 50 for choice do. Corn firm at 83c. for Yellow Mixed; 85c. for Yellow; 90c. for White. Oats dull and lower at 60c.@65c. Bran dull at 90c. Hay dull at $25 for prime. Pork dull; held at $24 50. Dry-salted Meats—None in first hands; Shoulders, 9¾c. Bacon dull at 10c. for Shoulders; 13c. for Clear Rib Sides; 13⅜c. for Clear Sides. Hams dull at 15¼c.@16c. Lard scarce at 15½c.@16c. for tierce; 16c.@16½c. for keg. Sugar and Molasses—No sales. Whisky dull at $1 01 for Louisiana; $1 05 for Western. Coffee quiet at 18½c.@22½c. for ordinary to prime. Corn-meal dull at $3 70. Gold, 109⅜. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, $5 36½.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 17.—Flour in fair demand. Wheat advanced 1c.@2c., closing weak at $1 28¼ for No. 2 White Wabash; $1 24 for No. 3; $1 26 for No. 1 White Michigan; $1 17½ for Amber Michigan, seller during week; $1 16½, September; $1 20 for No. 1 Red; $1 17 for No. 2; $1 12 for No. 3; $1 22 for No. 1 Amber Illinois; $1 17½ for No. 2. Corn steady at 68½c. for High Mixed; 68c. for Low do.; 67¾c. for no grade; 61c. for Damaged. Oats dull and unsettled, at 50c. for No. 1; 41¾c. for No. 2; 39¼c., September; 42c. for Michigan; 40c. for Rejected. Freights firm and unchanged. Receipts—86,000 bushels Wheat, 45,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 126,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, and 23,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 1,800 bbls. Wheat dull and unchanged; sales of two cars No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 33; two cars New No. 1 Red Toledo at $1 25; two cars New No. 1 White Michigan at $1 35. Corn steady; sales, 2,000 bushels at 75c.@76c. Corn-meal—$32 for Bolted, $31 for Unbolted, ₽ ton. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $20; Middling, $26, ₽ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6¾c.; Corn, to New-York, 6c.; Lumber, $2 75 to the Hudson; $3 25 to New-York. Lake Receipts—19,500 bushels Wheat, 18,700 bushels Corn, 2,364,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—7,800 bushels Wheat, 25,200 bushels Corn, 453,000 feet Lumber.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1, $1 12; No. 2, $1 06¾, spot; $1 04¾, August; $1, September. Corn in fair demand and lower No. 2 Mixed, 64½c. Oats steady at 33c. for No. 2. Rye firmer at 81c. for No. 1. Barley easier but unsettled; No. 2 Spring, September, 96c. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 4c.; to Oswego, 7c. Receipts—2,400 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—100,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 17.—Flour steady. Wheat firm; Red, $1 05@$1 08; White, $1 15@$1 20. Corn steady at 65c.@67c. Oats steady at 45c.@48c. Rye steady at 83c. Butter steady. Pork dull and nominal at $23. Lard firm; Summer, 14¼c.; Kettle, jobbing sales at 16½c.; stock scarce. Bulk Meats quiet; Shoulders dull at 8½c.@8¾c.; Sides firm; nominally 11¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 12c. for Clear Sides. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13c. Whisky steady at 97c.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 17.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged at 74c.@82c. Oats unchanged. Pork dull and lower at $24. Bacon firm and in fair demand; Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c.@13⅜c.; Clear Sides, 13½c.; Hams, sugar-cured, 15c.@16c.; Plain, 14c. Bulk Meats in fair demand and firm; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. Lard, 16¼c.@16¾c. Whisky, 97c.

DETROIT, Aug. 17.—Wheat steady; Extra, $1 26¾; No. 1, $1 22¾@$1 23; Amber, $1 15½. Corn steady at 73c. Oats in good demand at 43c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—25,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Oats.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 17.—Flour nominal. Corn easier; Yellow, 80c.@82c. Oats nominal. Pork dull and drooping at $24. Lard dull but firm; sales at 15¼c.@16c. Bacon quiet and unchanged; Shoulders, 10c.@10¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c.; Clear Sides, 13½c.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 17.—Wheat firm and unchanged; No. 1 Red, $1 16; No. 2 Red, $1 13. Corn steady and unchanged; High Mixed, 74c.; Low Mixed, 73c., in the car on the track. [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 17.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1600	Western Union..	75
200	do........c.	75
200	do........b3.	75⅛
100	North-western...	38¼
200	Pacific Mail.......	46⅜
200	do.......	46½
900	do........b3.	46½
600	do........s3.	46⅜
100	do........b3.	46½
1400	do........	46½
100	do........b3.	46⅝
200	do........	46⅝
100	Ohio & Miss...s3.	23⅛
1100	N. Y. C. & Hud..	102
100	do.......b3.	102
500	do.......s3.	101⅞
300	do........	101⅞
5	do........	102
10	do........c.	102
500	do........s3.	102
100	do........b3.	102⅛
400	do........	102⅛
100	Boston, H. & Erie.	1⅜
100	Rock Island...s3.	99⅜
100	do........	99½
200	do........c.	99⅜
100	do........	99¾
200	Union Pacific..s3.	29⅛
800	do.......b3.	29⅛
1800	do........	29⅛
100	do.......b3.	29¼
600	do........	29¼
400	do.......s3.	29¼
1200	do........	29⅜
600	do.......s3.	29⅜
400	do.......b3.	29⅜
100	St. Paul........	34¾
1000	do........	34⅞
400	Lake Shore....b3.	72½
200	do........	72½
200	do........	72⅝
300	Toledo & Wabash.	35⅝
700	do.......b3.	35⅝
200	do........	35⅝
800	do........	35¾
200	do........	35⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$3,000	U. S. 5-20 c. '62......	111¾
1,000	U. S. 5-20 c. '65 N........	116¼
6,000	do.......12.	116¼
$1,000	U. S. 5-20 R. '65 N....12.	115¼
1,000	U. S. 5-20 R. '67.........	116⅜
5,000	U. S. 5-20 c. '68......12.	117⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000	Mo. 6's L. B...	93
4,000	C.&R.I.&P.7's.	104½
2,000	M.&S.P.8's 1st.	104
5,000	A.D.I.Co.'s 7's.	99
3,000	C. & N.W.C.C. G. Bonds....	78⅞
1,000	do........	78¾
1,000	H.&S.J.8'sCon.	79
1,000	L.S.con. c. 1st.	97
11,000	L. S.con.R.1st.	96¾
1,000	U. P. 1st..........	83⅞
4,000	do........	84
3,000	U. P. 7's L. G..	84
1,000	C.F.&Min. 1st..	77
1,000	Alb. & Sus. 2d.	101
5	Bank of America.	147
100	Pacific Mail b.c.c.	46⅝
400	do.......b3.	46¾
300	do........	46¾
300	do........	46⅝
100	do.......b3.	46¾
1000	do........	46⅝
100	do.......b3.	46⅝
400	do.......b3.	46⅝
400	do........	46¾
300	do.......b3.	46⅞
100	Panama.......b3.	112
100	W. U. Tel. b. c. c.	75⅛
100	do.......b3.	75⅛
100	do........	75⅛
700	do.......b3.	75¼
300	do........	75¼
200	do........	75⅛
15	do........	75⅜
100	do........	75⅛
100	do.......e.	75¼
900	do........	75⅜
100	do.......b3.	75½
1500	do........	75⅜
100	do.......c.	75⅜
200	do.......b3.	75½
400	do........	75½
100	do.......s3.	75⅜
100	do.......b3.	75½
100	D. & H. Canal....	114
9	do.......b.c.	113½
500	N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	102
10	do........	102¼
100	do.......s60.	101⅛
100	do........	102
100	do.......s60.	101
40	do........	102¼
500	do.......s3.	102¼
100	O. & Miss. pref...	45
100	C. C. & I. C... b. c.	13⅜
100	Erie..........	32⅛
200	do........b. c.	32¼
300	L. S. & M. S.. b. c.	72⅝
100	do.......b4.	72½
800	do.......s3.	72½
300	do........	72⅝
100	do........	72½
200	do........	72⅝
200	do.......s3.	72⅝
5	Ill. Cen...........b. c.	94½
10	N. J. Central......	106¼
35	do.....b. c.	106¼
100	Union Pac......b. c.	29⅜
1000	do.......s3.	29¼
100	do........	29¼
100	do.......b10.	29¼
400	do........	29⅜
700	do.......s3.	29⅜
100	do.......c.	29⅜
1000	do........	29⅜
200	do.......b3.	29⅜
100	O. & N.W. b. c. s3.	38⅝
100	do........	38½
300	do.......b3.	38⅝
300	do........	38½
100	do.......b3.	38½
500	do........	38⅝
100	C. & R. I. R.. b. c.	99⅝
100	do.......s3.	99⅝
200	do.......b3.	99⅞
200	do........	99⅞
800	do.......b3.	100
200	D. L. & W.....b. c.	107½
100	H. & St. Joseph..	26⅜
300	C.M.&S.P..b.c.b3.	35
100	do.......s3.	35
400	do........	35
900	do........	35⅛
900	do.......s3.	35⅛
500	do.......s3.	35
100	do.......c.	35⅛
100	C.M.&S.P.pref.b.c.	53
300	do........	52¾
500	Tol. & Wab..b. c.	36
100	do.......b3.	35⅞
300	do........	35⅞
100	do.......s3.	35¾
50	do.......b3.	36⅛
100	do.......b3.	36
100	do........	36⅛
100	do........	36
400	do........	36⅛
100	O. & Miss. b. c.. c.	23⅜
200	do........	23¾
300	do........	23⅝

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

900	Western Union...	75½
700	do.......s3.	75½
600	do.......b3.	75½
100	do.......s3.	75⅜
100	Rock Island......	100⅛
400	do........	100
200	do.......b3.	100
300	do.......s3.	100
200	do........	100⅛
100	do.......s3.	100⅛
100	do.......b3.	100⅛
300	do........	100¼
20	do........	100
100	do........	100⅛
500	do.......s3.	100¼
200	do........	100
5	do........	100¼
100	do........	100⅛
100	do.......s3.	100⅛
700	St. Paul........	35⅛
200	St. Paul Pf....b3.	53
100	Ohio & Miss....	23⅝
200	Tol. & Wab....s3.	36⅛
700	do........	36⅛
300	do.......s3.	36
200	do........	36
100	do........	36
200	do........	36⅛
500	Lake Shore....b3.	72¾
1000	do........	72¾
100	do.......c.	72¾
1300	Union Pacific....	29⅜
500	do.......s3.	29¼
400	North-western...	38⅝
400	Pacific Mail....b3.	46⅞
200	do........	46⅞
100	N. Y. C. & H...b10.	102¼
100	do........	102¼
100	do.......b3.	102¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$16,500	U. S. 5-20 R., '67..........	116½
21,000	U.S.5-20 C.'67.	117⅛
$10,000	U. S. 10-40 R..........b.c.	110½
2,000	U. S. 10-40 C.	113⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000	Tenn. 6s, old, ex coup........	57¼
5,000	Cen. Pac. G. B..	90
5,000	Union Pac. 1st.	84
3,000	Un. P. 10s, Inc.	83⅛
3,000	D. & S. C. 2d div..........b.c.	90
1,000	Mor.& Es.7s,'71	96½
5,000	C. & R.I.& P.7s.	104½
8,000	N.J.Cen.1st,N..	104
1,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st.	101⅜
2,000	Mich. Cen. 8s..	113
200	W. U. Tel..b.c.b3.	75½
400	do........	75½
500	do.......b3.	75⅝
400	do........	75⅝
600	do.......b3.	75¾
1500	do........	75¾
25	Amer. Ex........	60⅞
55	do........	60½
20	U. S. Express.b.c.	67½
50	Pac. Mail.......b10.	46⅞
1000	do.......b.c.	46⅝
200	do.......s3.	46¾
1100	do.......b3.	46⅞
2400	do........	46⅞
100	do.......b3.	47
500	do........	47
600	do........	46⅞
100	do.......s3.	46⅞
200	N. Y. C. & H...b.c.	102¼
100	do........	102⅜
100	do.......c.	102¼
10	Erie.......b.c.b3.	32⅜
100	St. L., I. M. & So..	12½
100	do.......b.c.	12
100	L.S.& M. S.b.c.b3	72¾
200	do.......b3.	72⅞
600	do........	72⅞
1800	do.......b3.	73
3300	do........	73
500	do.......c.	73
10	C. & P. Guar..b.c.	87
700	Union Pacific..b.c.	29⅜
100	do.......c.	29⅜
400	do.......b3.	29⅜
200	do.......b4.	29¼
1700	do.......b3.	29½
100	do.......s3.	29⅜
400	Chi. & N. W...b.c.	38⅜
200	do........	38¾
100	do........	38⅝
100	do........	38¾
100	do........	38⅞
100	do........	38¾
100	C. & N. W. Pf. b.c.	55½
200	Chi. & R. I. b.c.c.	100¼
400	do.......b3.	100⅜
300	do........	100⅜
200	do.......s3.	100⅜
100	do........	100⅜
100	do........	100⅛
100	do.......s3.	100⅜
100	do........	100⅜
400	Ohio & Miss...b.c.	23⅞
200	Tol., W. & W. b.c.	36¼
100	do........	36¼
100	do.......s3.	36¼
100	do........	36⅜
100	do........	36¼
100	H. & St. Jo....b.c.	26

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

100	Western U.....s4.	75⅝
200	do.......s3.	75⅝
900	do........	75⅝
100	do.......b3.	75⅝
100	do........	75½
600	N. Y. C. & H....	102¼
100	do.......s3.	102¼
30	do........	102⅜
10	Lake Shore.......	73¼
200	do........	72⅞
15	do........	72⅞
200	do.......b3.	72⅞
700	do.......s3.	72¾
100	Union Pacific....	29⅜
500	do........	29¼
500	do........	29⅛
100	do.......s3.	29⅛
100	North-western...	38½
100	Rock Island....s3.	100⅜
100	Tol. & Wab.......	36⅛
200	do.......s3.	36⅛
200	Bost., H. & E....	1½
200	Han. & St. Jo....	25⅞
200	Pacific Mail......	46⅞
200	Erie.............	32⅜

MONDAY, Aug. 17—P. M.

Considering the dullness which has ruled for so many weeks in the Wall Street Markets, it may be said that the week opened to-day with a better feeling, visible both in the amount of the transactions and the strong prices. Yet it need not be assumed that there is even yet any actual briskness in the dealings, for the "Street" is still destitute of all the leading speculators, operators, and investors, and only upon their return from vacation rambles can we expect any real activity to manifest itself. Wall street needs all its speculative magnates to get up a really interesting market, and at present the sole element of the Exchange Boards is the communistic fraternity of the "Bears," and they begin to feel rather sore-headed at the narrowness of the dealings. Without a market, the "Bears" are nowhere, and many of them are beginning to make less than expenses in the existing stagnation, for they never make a market themselves. They are the iconoclasts of the "Street," whose only joy and profit results from demolition and destruction—the tearing down of the fabric of values which is built on the wealth, energy, and sagacity of the country. At the Stock Boards to-day there has been a faint revival in the dealings, attended with a general rise in price of the active shares. The market opened strong on Saturday's closing quotations, and within an hour became firm, with a tendency to slight improvement. At noon the upward turn became more strongly marked, and prices advanced ¼ to 1 ₽ cent. on the general list, Rock Island leading with a jump from 99¼ to 100¼, and Western Union, Lake Shore, New-York Central, Wabash, and Pacific Mail, were next in point of interest. New-York Central went to 102¼, an advance of ⅜ ₽ cent. on Saturday's last prices, the movement being attributed to the effect of a decision rendered by Judge Westbrook, in which he issues a mandamus to compel the City to pay one-half of the cost of the Fourth Avenue Improvement. The remainder of the list advanced ¼@⅝ ₽ cent., without any visible indication of cause. Before the second regular Board the market was quiet and firm at the strong prices of the morning. At the 1 o'clock a further advance of ⅛@⅜ ₽ cent. followed in the most active shares, but St. Louis, Iron Mountain, and Southern tumbled from 18 to 12½. In the last hour of business the firmness continued, but shortly before the close the market went off ⅛@½ ₽ cent. from the highest point of the day, and Iron Mountain had only 4 bid in the last offerings. The improvement for the day ranged from ¼@1⅛ ₽ cent., the latter being in Rock Island, which closed at 100⅜, against 99¼ on Saturday. Ohios gained ¾, and are now within a fraction of recovery to the point from which the break of last week occurred. Pacific Mail, Western Union, and St. Paul Common, advanced each ⅛ ₽ cent. from Saturday's final prices; New-York Central and [illegible] and Lake Shore and North-western, each, ⅜. The Money Market is devoid of any new feature, and call loans are still made at 2½@3 ₽ cent. Gold was dull throughout the day at 109½@109⅝, the opening and closing prices respectively, and these were the only quotations of the Board. The rates for Gold Loans are 1@1½ for carrying and "flat." The Customs receipts amounted to $504,000, and the Assistant Treasurer paid out $43,000 for interest, and $1,000 in redemption of called Bonds. Foreign Exchange continues dull and inclines to weakness at the rates which have prevailed for a week past. The market for Railway Mortgages was quiet, but prices were firm, with an advance of ⅛@⅜ in the favorite speculative issues. State securities and Bank Shares were inactive and steady, Missouri long sixes sold at 93, and Tennessee old sixes, ex coupon, at 57¼.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Saturday last:

Closing Quotations—Aug. 17.

	Saturday.	Monday.
U. S. New 5s., coup., 1881	112	111⅞
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	111¾	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	117⅝	117⅝
American Gold	109½	109⅝
Bills on London, 60 days,	$4 86¾@$4 87¼	$4 86¾@$4 87¼
New-York Central & Hudson	101⅞	102⅜
Chicago & Rock Island	99¼	100⅜
Pacific Mail	46½	46⅞
St. Paul Common	34½	35⅛
St. Paul Preferred	52¾	53
Western Union	74⅞	75½
Union Pacific	29	29¼
Lake Shore	72⅜	72¾
Toledo & Wabash	35⅝	36⅛
North-western Common	38⅛	38½
North-western Preferred	53¾	55½
Delaware & Lackawanna	107¼	107½
New-Jersey Central	106	106¼
Panama	111¾	112
Erie	32⅛	32⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	23⅛	23⅞
C., C. & Ind. Central	13¼	13⅜
Harlem	124	124

The extreme range of prices for Stocks and the number of Shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Sales.
N. Y. C. & Hud	102½	101⅞	4,900
Erie	32⅜	35¼	500
Lake Shore	73	72½	8,600
North-western	38⅞	38¼	2,700
Rock Island	100½	99⅜	5,900
Pacific Mail	47	46⅜	14,000
St. Paul	35⅛	34¾	4,600
St. Paul Pref	53	52¾	600
Ohios	23⅞	23½	1,000
Western Union	75⅝	75	14,000
Wabash	36⅜	35⅝	5,600
Union Pacific	29½	29⅛	16,000
C. C. & I. C	13⅜	13⅛	100
Panama	112	112	100
Del., L. & Western	107½	107½	200
B., H., & Erie	1½	1⅜	300
Hanibal & St. Jo	26	25⅞	300
St. L. & Iron Mountain	12	12	100
Total			79,600

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	117½	118
6s, 1881, Registered	117¼	117½
6s, 1881, Coupons	118¼	118⅜
5-20s, 1862, Registered	111½	112¼
5-20s, 1862, Coupons	111¾	112¼
5-20s, 1864, Registered	114⅜	114¾
5-20s, 1864, Coupons	115⅝	116⅞
5-20s, 1865, Registered	115	115¼
5-20s, 1865, Coupons	116⅞	117¼
5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	115¼	115½
5 20s, 1865, new, Coupons	116¼	116½
5-20s, 1867, Registered	116½	116¾
5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117⅝	117¾
5 20s, 1868, Registered	116	117
5-20s, 1868, Coupons	117⅞	118¼
10-40s, Registered	110⅜	110⅝
10-40s, Coupons	113¾	113⅝
5s, 1881, Registered	111⅞	112⅛
5s, 1881, Coupons	111⅞	112⅛
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	89⅞	90⅛
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	82	83

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank shows the following results:

Gold balances	$622,008
Currency balances	682,631
Gross clearances	11,666,000

The Clearing-house statement for the day is as follows:

Currency exchanges	$58,092,951
Currency balances	3,050,635
Gold exchanges	9,358,738
Gold balances	1,144,769

The following are the bids make at the Exchange Board for various State Securities:

California 7s	110½
Connecticut 6s	102½
Ga. 7s, new bonds	89½
Indiana 5s	101
Michigan 6s, '83	101
Mich. 6s due in '80	93
L. Bds due '81 to '91	92¾
N.Y. Reg. B'y loan	106⅞
N.Y.Coup. B'y loan	107
N.C.N.C.R.,Jan.&Ju.	40
N.C.N.C.R.,A.&Oct.	40
N.C.new bds.,J.& J.	10
Ohio 6s, '75	100
Ohio 6s, '81	102
Rhode Island 6s	101
South Carolina 6s	25
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	18
S.C.F'ding Act, '66	20
S.C.Non-f'dable Bds	5¾
Tennessee 6s, old	75
Tenn. 6s,old,ex-coup.	57
Tenn. 6s, new bds	75
Tenn.6s,new, ex-cou.	56¾
Tenn. 6s, new series	56¾
Texas 10s of '76	94
Virginia 6s, old	29
Va. 6s, new bonds	30
Va 6s, consol. bds	51¾

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 2d bds.	100½
Bost., H. & E. 1st	22½
B., C.R.& M.1st,7s,g.	55
Chi. & Alt. S. F.	101¼
Chi. & Alt. 1st	104
Joliet & Chi. 1st	106
St. L., J. & C. 1st	96
Chi., R. I. & Pac	104½
Cen. of N. J.1st,new	103
Am. Dock & I. bds	98¼
M. & St.P.1st,8s,P.D.	104
M.& St.P.1st,LaC.D.	80
M.& St.P.1st,C.& M.	75
Chi. & N.W.Int.bds.	97
Chi. & N. W. C. bds.	82½
Chi. & N.W.C.G.bds.	78⅝
Chi. & N.W.R.G.bds.	78
Gal. & Chi. Ext	100⅛
Chi. & Mil. 1st	91
Del., L. & W. 2d	102½
Del.,L.& W.7s,Conv	104
Morris & Essex 1st	105½
Mor. & Ess. 7s of '71.	96½
Erie 1st, Ext	102½
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	98½
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	98
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	90
B., N. Y. & E. 1st,'77	85
Han. & St.Jo.8s,C.M.	78½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₽ c., '75	102
Dubu. & S. C. 1st	90
Dubu. & S. C. 2d D.	90
Ind., Bl. & W. 1st	50
Clev. & Tol.new bds.	97
C., P. & A. old bds	98
C., P. & A. new bds.	97
Buff. & E. new bds	97¼
Buff. & St. Line 7s	97
L. Shore C. C. 1st	97
L. Shore C. R. 1st	96½
Mich. Cen. C. 7s,1902	98½
Mich. C. 1st, 8s,'82	112
N. Y. & N. H. 6s	101½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	92½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100½
N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.	104⅞
H. R. 7s, 2d, S.F.,'85	105
H. R. 7s, 3d, '75	101½
Har. 1st, 7s, Coup	105½
North Mo. 1st	81½
O. & Miss. Con. S. F.	92¼
Ohio & Miss. Cons	90¼
Ohio & M. 2d Cons	74
Cen. Pac. Gold bds	89½
Western Pac. bds	82
Union Pac. 1st bds	83¾
Union Pac. L. G.7s	83¾
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	82½
Union Pac. S. F.	68
Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	78½
P. R. of Mo. 1st C.B.	70
Pac. R. of Mo. 2d	68
Clev. & Pitts. 3d	100
Clev. & Pitts. 4th	88
C., C. & Ind	79
Alt. & T. H. 1st	103
Bell. & So. Ill. 1st.8s.	95
T., P. & W.1st,W.D.	72
Tol.& W.1st.,St.L.D.	75
Tol. & Wab. 2d	78
Quincy & T. 1st, '90	75

And the following for City Bank Shares:

American	147½
American Exchange	110
Bank. & Bro. Ass	75
Chatham	128
City	300
Continental	88
Corn Exchange	120
Fourth National	100
Fulton	140
Gallatin National	131
German American	88
Gold Exchange	110
Grocers'	100
Hanover	100½
Imp'rs' & Traders'	190
Irving	125
Manhattan	149
Mechanics'	134
Mercantile	114½
Merchants'	119
New-York	120
New-York Nat. Ex	90
New-York County	200
Ninth National	100
Pacific	155
People's	140
Phenix	98
Republic	105
St. Nicholas	105
State of New-York	110
Union	137

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—AUG. 17.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102	....
City 6s, new	104¾	104⅜
Camden and Amboy	125¼	126
Pennsylvania Central	51⅛	51¼
Reading	55⅛	55¼
Lehigh Valley	61	61⅛
Catawissa Preferred	42¾	43
Philadelphia and Erie	18¼	18½
Northern Central	34	34½
Lehigh Navigation	45⅜	45½
Lehigh Gold Loan	95½	96

The earnings of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway for the week ending Aug. 7, this year, amounts to $8,123 69, against $8,551 34. The length of the road is 118 miles.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 17.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 16⅞c.; net receipts, 298 bales; gross, 299 bales; exports, coastwise, 605 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 15,570 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 17.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 35 bales; exports, coastwise, 80 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 4,212 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 17.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 72 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,162 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 4,106 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 17.—Cotton quiet; ¼c. lower to sell; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 108 bales; gross, 106 bales; sales, 10 bales; stock, 4,717.

GALVESTON, Aug. 17.—Cotton nominal; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 51 bales; stock, 3,506 bales.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 17.—Spirits of Turpentine firm, at 32½c. Rosin firm, at $1 75 for Strained [illegible]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 17, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	27
Bees-wax, pkgs	13
Cotton, bales	2,633
Flour, bbls	12,108
Meal, bbls	1,400
Wheat, bushels	52,300
Corn, bushels	47,400
Oats, bushels	48,050
Malt, bushels	62
Copper, bbls	357
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	100
Dried Fruit, pkgs	124
Eggs, bbls	831
Beans, bbls	190
Hemp, bales	76
Hops, bales	30
Flax, bales	190
Hides, No.	2,856
Hides, bdls	670
Skins, bales	30
Resin, bbls	92
Spirits Turp., bbls	16
Moss, bales	100
Leather, sides	9,159
Stearine, pkgs	107
Tallow, pkgs	22
Pork, pkgs	1
Beef, pkgs	48
Cut-meats, pkgs	117
Lard, tcs	100
Butter, pkgs	1,951
Cheese, pkgs	7,969
Rice, pkgs	312
Pea-nuts, bags	71
Starch, pkgs	1,410
Tobacco, hhds	964
Tobacco, pkgs	2,212
Wool, bales	323
Whisky, bbls	276

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the bark Star of Hope, for Stockholm—1,728 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Kings County, for Bremen—5,772 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Gio Battista D'Aste, for Newry—31,772 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Harsburg, for Bremen—4,250 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Tremont, for Montevideo—21,914 ps. Lumber.

By the bark Modesta, for Rio Janeiro—40 pks. Domestics, 1,000 bxs. Resin, 2,097 bushels Corn, 18 pks. Drugs, 1,700 cases Petroleum, 2,200 bushels Flour, 10,491 pcs. Lumber.

By the steamer Nevada, for Liverpool—63,367 bushels Wheat, 775 Oars, 2 cks. Glassware, 10 bxs. Drugs, 1,500 bales Cotton.

By the bark Ragnhild, for Cork—3,454 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark E. Delius, for Bremen—3,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

BRICKS—Supplies, especially very hard, are largely in excess of the very moderate requirements of buyers, and prices are depressed and unsettled. We quote lots afloat thus: Pale, $2 25@$2 50; Jersey, $5 50@$6; Up River, $5 50@$6; Haverstraw Bay, $6@$7 75; Croton Front—Brown, $12; Park, $13; Red, $14; Philadelphia, $28@$32; Baltimore, $50@$58.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet throughout, with values quoted unsettled and somewhat nominal. Sales to-day, 4,500 bags Rio, by the Philothea, at Hampton Roads, for Baltimore, on private terms. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos at this port have been 4,511 bags; sales 2,015 bags; stock in first hands here this evening, 70,870 bags. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 17½c.@17¾c.; fair, 18½c.@18¾c.; good, 19¼c.@19½c.; prime, 20¼c.@20½c., gold, ₽ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 17½c.@21¾c., gold; Java, 24c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@21½c.; Porto Rico, 19c.@20½c.; Costa Rica, 19c.@21c.; Mexican, 20c.@21c.; San Domingo, 16½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 19½c.@21c.; Ceylon, 18½c.@22c.; Savanilla, 18c.@21c.; Curacoa, 18c.@19½c., and Jamaica, 18½c.@20½c., gold, ₽ ℔.

CORDAGE—Has been quoted nominally unchanged in price, but has been generally very quiet. Manila Cordage, size above 12 thread, quoted at 16c.; do., 6 thread and 9 do., (½ and 5-16 inch in diameter,) 17c.; do., 12 thread, (⅜ inch in diameter,) 16½c.; Manila Hay Rope, 16½c.; Manila Cordage, Bolt Rope, Yarns, 18c.; do. do., 6 thread and 9 thread, 19c.; Tarred Manila, 15½c.; fine Thread Manila, Lath Yarn, 17c.; Russia Bolt Rope, 17c.; Sisal Rope, size above 12 thread, 11½c.; do., 6 thread and 9 thread, 13½c.; do., 12 thread and Hay Rope, 12½c.; New-Zealand Cordage, size above 12 thread, 12½c.; do. do., 6 thread and 9 thread, (¼ inch and 5-16 inch,) 13½c.; do. do., 12 thread (⅜ inch) and Hay Rope, 13c.

COTTON—Has been quoted ⅛c. ₽ ℔. lower for early delivery, on a slow trade. Sales, 513 bales, including 197 bales to shippers, 302 bales to spinners, and 14 bales to speculators; and for forward delivery the dealings have been liberal, at, however, a reduction of ⅛c.@3-16c. ₽ ℔., closing about steady. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 24,800 bales, (of which 5,600 bales were on Saturday evening and 19,200 bales to-day,) and 1,900 bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with August options closing at 15 15-16c.@15 31-32c.; September, 15⅞c.@15 29-32c.; October, 15 11-16c.@15 23-32c.; November, 15 9-16c.@15 19-32c.; December, 15 9-16c.@15 19-32c.; January, 15 21-32c.; February, 15 25-32c.@15 13-16c. ₽ ℔. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,633 bales including 30 bales from Norfolk, 360 bales from Charleston, 120 bales from Savannah, 388 bales from Galveston, 1,157 bales from New-Orleans, and 578 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,582 bales, and thus far this week 2,201 bales, against 1,700 bales same time last week; and since the 1st of September last 3,705,403 bales, against 3,577,197 bales the previous season. Consolidated (one day) exports to Great Britain, 6,298 bales; to the Continent, —— bales; stock in New-York, 75,281 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 133,603 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13½	13½	13½	13½
Good Ordinary	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	15½	15⅝	15 13-16	15 13-16
Low Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Middling	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼
Good Middling	18⅛	18¼	18½	18½

EGGS—Have been offered with reserve and have been in comparatively good request within the range of 17c.@25c. for ordinary to extra choice, with the main call reported in stock available at from 18c.@20c. for fair to strictly prime.

FISH—An improved demand has been noted for the leading kinds since our last, with values quoted firm. Dry Cod quoted at $4 50@$5 75 ₽ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $9@$18; No. 2 at $10@$11; No. 3 at $8@$10 ₽ bbl.; Pickled Herrings at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herrings at 33c.@35c. for scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1 ₽ box; Dutch Herring $1 25@$1 30 ₽ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quoted about steady as to price, on, however, a restricted business. Shipping Extras have been offered with reserve, and have been in moderate request, at the ruling figures for desirable lines. The scant supply of ocean freight-room, however, has been against the export movement. The sales since our last have been 13,400 bbls. of all grades, including Sour Flour at $5@$6 25, mostly at $5 25@$5 50; poor to choice No. 2 at $3 50@$4 35, chiefly at $3 75@$4 inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 50@$5 25, chiefly at $4 90@$5 15; inferior to very choice Extra State at $5 35@$5 85, chiefly at $5 50@$5 75; choice to very fancy do. and City Mills Extras at $5 60@$6 75, mainly at $6 25@$6 75; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 25@$5 90, chiefly at $5 50@$5 90; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $5 35@$5 95, mainly at $5 55@$5 90; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 50@$6 15; Western trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 60@$8 50; Western trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, $5 75@$8 50; Western White Wheat Extras, $6 35@$9 25. St. Louis Extras, $5 65@$9 25; Extra Genesee, $6@$8 75; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 90@$9 50, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher....Included in the sales have been 4,200 bbls. State and Western shipping Extras and City Mill stock, for export, within our range....Southern Flour has been quite moderately sought after, and prices have been quoted rather weak and irregular. New crop Wheat Flour meets with little favor as yet. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,030 bbls., in lots, at $5 45@$7 for poor to very choice shipping, and $7 05@$9 50 for ordinary to choice Family Extra, ₽ bbl. Canada Flour continues nominal....Rye Flour has been in comparatively slack demand, with prices ruling in favor of buyers. We quote the range from $5 20@$6 40 for fine to very choice Superfine; sales, 320 bbls., chiefly at $6@$6 40 for Superfine ₽ bbl.... Corn-meal has been moderately active within the range from $3 50@$4 25 for very inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $3 80@$4 10 for White Western; $3 65@$4 for Jersey, and $4 70@$4 75 for Brandywine; sales have been reported of 1,070 bbls., chiefly Western Yellow, at $3 85@$4, and Brandywine at $4 70@$4 75 ₽ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in less demand for export, as well as for milling, and has been quoted rather lower in price, though the principal holders of really prime stock, especially of Milwaukee, have been unwilling to make concessions. The somewhat firmer range of ocean freights, particularly by steam for Liverpool, has been against an active outward movement. Winter Wheat has been less freely dealt in, yet new crop has been quoted about steady on restricted offerings of the better qualities of red lumber which have been in most favor with buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 108,000 bushels at $1 32@$1 36½ for No. 1 Spring, mostly car stock, on the basis of $1 35@$1 36 for Milwaukee, and $1 32@$1 34 for Chicago and North-west; $1 30@$1 31 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, car lots, with $1 30 bid and up to $1 32@$1 33 asked for prime boat stock; $1 29@$1 30 for No. 2 Minnesota Spring, car lots; $1 24@$1 26 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat; $1 20@$1 34 for ungraded Spring; $1 30@$1 33 for new Red Western; $1 33@$1 36 for Amber do.; $1 35@$1 45 for new White Western and Southern; $1 27@$1 30 for old Red and Amber Western. And for forward delivery, 50,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, to arrive this week, at $1 24 ₽ bushel....Corn has been in moderately active request, and quoted 1c. a bushel higher, on much lighter offerings. The export inquiry has been fair. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 145,000 bushels at 80½@81½c. for about fair to prime Mixed Western, chiefly at 81½c. for prime stock, afloat; 82c.@82½c. for Yellow Western; and 95c.@96c. for White do....Rye has been inactive, within the range of 90c.@$1 03 for new and old. For forward delivery, new State, first half of September option, was offering at $1, with 95c. reported as the best bid....Barley, quiet and nominal....Malt quoted about steady, but without important movements....New Oats have been fairly active, but at rather easier prices. Old dull in the absence of any considerable supplies, the current offerings comprising only odd car lots, none remaining in store. Sales have been reported since our last of 85,000 bushels at 45c.@52½c. for new Mixed Western, chiefly at 47c.@51c. for lines or boat loads of inferior good, and 52c.@52½c. for best samples; 55c.@56c. for old Mixed Western (car lots;) 50c.@55c. for new White Western; and 56c. for old White do....Feed salable, in a jobbing way, within the range of $20@$32 ₽ ton....Stock of Grain in store at this port, 1,663,244 bushels Wheat, 1,476,928 bushels Corn, 28,400 bushels Rye, 106,201 bushels Malt, 11,111 bushels Peas.

Stock of Grain in Store at this Port.

	1874. Aug. 17. Bushels.	1874. Aug. 10. Bushels.	1873. Aug. 18. Bushels.
Wheat	1,663,244	1,853,767	397,712
Corn	1,486,928	1,176,343	1,603,059
Oats	......	18,232	730,391
Barley	......	......	8,595
Rye	28,400	28,400	152,937
Peas	11,111	11,511	16,836
Malt	106,201	106,467	245,798
Total Grain	3,295,884	3,144,720	3,155,328

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales, 500 rolls Domestic at 14¼c.@14½c.

HAY AND STRAW—A very moderate business has been reported in Bale Hay, with Old Crop shipping stock, poor to prime, quoted at 65c.@80c., chiefly at 75c.@80c., and the range of retailing qualities at from 90c.@1 20 ₽ 100 ℔s. Clover Hay, 55c.@65c. Straw in demand, with Oat within the range of 60c.@65c., and Rye at 35c.@60c. ₽ 100 ℔s. New Crop Hay reported in request within the range of 60c.@$1 for the various qualities.

HEMP—Has been quoted steady, but has been without activity; 200 bales Jute Butts sold at 2 11-16c.@2¾c., currency. Market otherwise dull. We quote: American Hemp at $140@$150 for Undressed, and $220@$300 for Dressed, ₽ ton; Manila, 8¼c.@8¾c.; Sisal, 6¾c., gold; Jute, 3¼c.@6⅛c., gold; Jute Butts, 2 11-16c.@2¾c., currency, ₽ ℔.; North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Dull at former rates; 550 dry Mexican sold on private terms.

HOPS—Held firmly on a moderately active demand, in good part speculative. Mr. Aug. Strassburg has received an invoice of 1874 Wisconsin Hops, of good quality, and in fine condition.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Laths have been in good request on the basis of $1 60@$1 65 for Eastern ₽ thousand. Lime has been in moderate supply and demand, with Common Rockland quoted at [illegible] restricted business. Eastern Spruce quoted at $17 50@$20 50 for lots to order, and $14@$17 50 for cargoes; Southern Pine, $25@$32 50; White Pine Boards, $27 50@$35; Black Walnut, 6½c.@25c. ₽ superficial foot; Shingles within the range of $7@$10 for Extra Shaved Pine, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

MOLASSES—Has been quoted firm, but has been inactive. No further arrivals of importance reported. Stock of desirable grades very limited. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining, (50 test,) 41½c.; Grocery do., at 43c.@48c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 35c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 44c.@67½c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 45c.@48c.; Demerara, 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 78c.@85c., the latter for fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in rather slack demand, yet quoted steady, on the basis of $2 25@$2 30 for Strained to good Strained; sales, 300 bbls. Pale at $4 25@$4 75 ₽ 280 ℔s....Tar has been inactive at about former rates; 35 bbls. Washington sold at $3 75 ₽ bbl....City Pitch quiet at $2 62½ ₽ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been more freely dealt in, and has been quoted firmer. Sales have been reported of 480 bbls. merchantable at 36c.@36¼c. ₽ gallon. And at Wilmington two cargoes (about 3,000 bbls) were placed on private terms.

PETROLEUM—Crude quiet on the basis of 5c., in bulk, for early delivery....Refined sold to the extent of only 3,000 bbls., deliverable by Aug. 25, at 11⅝c., and 2,500 bbls., early delivery, at 11 9-16c.; market dull.... At Philadelphia trade very slow, with early deliveries quoted nominal at 11c.@11 1-16c....Refined, in cases, 16¾c.@17c....Naphtha, 8⅜c.@8½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very moderately inquired for, and quoted lower and irregular, forward deliveries showing marked depression. Sales have been reported since our last, for early delivery, of 120 bbls., in lots, at $23 50 for Western Mess; $23 for Thin Mess, and $22 for Prime Mess. And, for forward delivery, of Western Mess, 500 bbls., September option, at $23 ₽ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been in good demand and held quite firmly, with best Corn-fed quoted at 9½c.@9¾c., and grass-fed stock at 9c....Cut-meats scarce and wanted, prices favoring sellers. Sales embrace 500 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 8¼c.; 500 Smoked Shoulders at 9¼c.; 800 Pickled Hams, part at 14¼c., and small lots of Smoked Hams at 15½c.@16c.; also, 15,000 ℔s. Pickled Bellies 12 ℔s., at 11c....Bacon has been offered sparingly, and quoted stronger in price, on a moderate demand; sales 200 bxs. Staffordshire, Stratford, and light Long Clear City at 12c.; City Long Clear held at 12c., with 11¾c. bid....Lard has been rather dull for early delivery, with Western closing weak, and City more firmly; sales have been reported, since our last, of only small lots of Western Steam at 14 11-16c.; 50 tcs. new do. at 14½c.; 250 tcs. City Steam at 14¼c.; 30 tcs. No. 1 City at 13⅞c.; Refined wholly nominal, and for forward delivery of Western Steam, 250 tcs., August, at 14 11-16c., closing weak at this price; 1,500 tcs., September, at 14¾c.@14⅞c., closing at 14¾c., as against fully 15c. confidently claimed during the more active portion of the day; 1,250 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 11¼c.@11⅜c., closing with 11⅜c. reported bid; 500 tcs., seller six months, at 11 1-16c., and 250 tcs., seller six months from Jan. 1, at 11c.... Beef quiet at former figures. We quote at from $12@$13 50 for Plain Mess, $13 50@$15 for Extra Mess, $20@$22 for Prime Mess, $23@$24 for India Mess, $24@$25 for Extra do, ₽ tierce....Beef Hams at $27 for best Summer-cured Western....Butter has been in quite moderate supply and good request, with the advantage as to price on the finer grades ruling somewhat in favor of sellers. We quote the range on firkins, tubs, and pails from 23c.@33c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 33c.@37c. for extra choice; 19c.@25c. for ordinary to choice Western, and 26c.@30c. for fancy do....Cheese has been held more confidently, on a moderate offering, especially so on the better qualities. Demand fair, in good part for home trade purposes. We quote: State Factory, fair to fancy, at 11c.@13¾c., chiefly at 12c.@13½c. for good to choice, and 13¾c. for fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@12¾c.; Western, 6c.@13c., ₽ ℔.

RICE—Has been rather slow of sale, with the advantage as to price in favor of buyers. Carolina quoted at $8@$9 50 for common to choice; Rangoon at $6 25@$6 75, free, and $2 87½@$3 12½, gold, in bond, and Patna, free, at $7 12½@$7 37½ ₽ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Has been in good demand, with Liverpool quoted at $1@$1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 25c.@28c.

SEEDS—Have been comparatively quiet, with prices, however, quoted firm. Calcutta quoted nominal at $2 50@$2 55, gold, here. Rough Flax has been quoted on the basis of $2 07½@$2 10. Clover at 10c.@10¾c.; Timothy at $3 35@$3 50 ₽ bushel. Sales, 3,000 bags Calcutta Linseed, by the City of Corinth, on private terms.

SUGARS—Raw have been more actively sought after, chiefly by refiners, and have been quoted rather firmer. Sales were made to-day of 1,811 hhds., 208 bxs., 40,000 bags, 6,000 cases, and 4,000 mats, including 1,100 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7¾c.@8c.; 500 hhds Centrifugal at 9⅛c.@9¼c.; 200 hhds. Martinique at 7¾c.@8c.; 6,000 cases and 4,000 mats Java at 8⅞c.; 40,000 bags Manilla on private terms; 11 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7¼c.; and 208 bxs. do. at 7⅝c.; and on Saturday evening 762 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7⅝c.@8⅛c.; 351 hhds. Refining Porto Rico at 7¾c.@8c.; 58 hhds. Martinique at 7⅝c.; 110 bxs. Clayed at 8c.; 285 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7⅝c.; 1,496 bxs. do. at 7⅜c.@7½c.; 7,000 bags Manila at 7 11-16c., and 8,791 bags Bahia at 7¼c. We now quote fair Refining at 7⅞c.; good do. at 8⅛c.; prime do., 8¼c.; fair to very choice Grocery do., 8¼c.@9c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅜c.@9¼c.; Manila bags, 7¼c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@7¾c.; Melado, 4½c.@6½c. Refined Sugars have been in more request, with Crushed quoted at 10¾c., Powdered at 10¾c., Granulated at 10⅝c., A's at 9⅞c.@10¼c., and Yellow at 8c.@9½c. ₽ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been quoted firm, on a moderately active business. Sales equal to 162,000 ℔s., fair to prime, at 7⅞c.@8¼c., with choice held at 8⅜c....Stearine scarce and quiet; best City quoted at 18½c.; Western, 18c.@18¼c.

TEAS—Have been quoted steady, on a moderate inquiry, with sales reported of 1,000 half-chests Japan and 1,300 pks. Ping Suey on private terms. We quote: Gunpowder, common to choicest, 40c.@$1 45; Hyson, common to choicest, 28c.@$1 05; Young Hyson, common to choicest, 30c.@$1 38; Hyson Skin, common to finest, 22c.@35c.; Twankay, common to finest, 22c.@35c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 24c.@$1 25; Souchong, common to finest, 30c.@95c.; Congou, common to finest, 30c.@95c.; Uncolored Japan, common to finest, 35c.@$1 ₽ ℔.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 350 bbls., in lots, at $1 01½@$1 02—closing dull and weak.

FREIGHTS—Grain-room on berth and charter has been in fair demand at about late rates, with shipowners claiming somewhat higher figures, thus checking the outward movement. The offerings of Provisions were fair, and rates by steam indicated more steadiness. Cotton moving very slowly; Flour, Tobacco, and Resin, moderately; other general cargo, dull. The chartering business has been fairly active with vessels for Petroleum and Grain in most request. Grain tonnage closing more firmly....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 18,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk and bags, at 7¼d.; and by steam, 4,000 bushels Wheat at 9d. ₽ bushel, within this rate reported bid, and up to 10d. asked at the close; 200 bales Cotton at ¼d. ₽ ℔.; 23,500 bxs. Cheese at 35s.@40s.; 550 bxs. Bacon at 30s.@32s. 6d ₽ ton, and 75 hhds. Tobacco at 30s. Also, a British bark, 288 tons, with Cotton, reported from Paraibo, at ¾d. ₽ ℔....For London, by steam, 160 bales Hops at 5-16d. ₽ ℔.; 90 tons Tallow Scraps at 30s.; 25 cases Tobacco at 22s. 6d.; 20 tcs. Beef at 6s. 6d. ₽ tierce....For Bristol, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₽ bbl....For Cardiff, by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 8d. ₽ bushel....For the United Kingdom direct, a British brig, 225 tons, hence with about 1,500 bbls. Naphtha at 5s. 6d., and a Norwegian bark, 536 tons, (now here,) with about 3,600 bbls. Residuum, or Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms, quoted at 5s. 3d.@5s. 6d. ₽ bbl....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 560 tons, hence with about 3,800 quarters Grain at 5s. 3d.; an Austrian bark, hence with about 3,500 quarters do., at 5s. 3d.; a bark, hence with about 4,500 quarters do., reported at 5s., with very short lay days; an Italian brig, 481 tons, hence with about 3,000 quarters do., reported at 5s. 4½d.; an Italian bark, hence with about 3,000 quarters do., reported at 5s. 6d ₽ quarter; a Norwegian bark, 244 tons, hence with about 1,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 6d. ₽ bbl., privileges confined to the United Kingdom; also (rumored) a bark, with Naval Stores from Wilmington, on private terms....For Waterford, an Italian bark, 554 tons, with about 3,800 quarters of Grain, at 4s. 10½d. ₽ quarter....For Havre, a Norwegian ship, 773 tons, hence, with about 4,600 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 4s. 6d.; a Norwegian bark, 459 tons, hence, with about 2,600 bbls. do., at 4s. 9d., with option of Rouen....For a French port, direct, a bark, with about 3,500 bbls. Crude Petroleum, (rumored,) at 4s. 9d. ₽ bbl....For Antwerp, by steam, 40 tons Copper, at 25s. ₽ ton; also a British bark, 995 tons, (now here,) with about 7,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. ₽ bbl....For Bremen, by sail, 5,000 Staves on private terms; also a German bark, 895 tons, hence, with about 5,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s., and another, 776 tons, hence, with about 4,800 bbls. do., also at 4s. ₽ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 250 tcs. Lard at 31s. 3d.; 500 bxs. Starch and 300 bxs. Extract Logwood at 22s. 6d.@25s.; 100 bales Hemp at 7-16d. ₽ ℔.; 150 bbls. Shoe-pegs on private terms; 85 cases Tobacco at 25s....For Rotterdam, by steam, 1,000 sides Leather at 65s.; 100 cases Tobacco at 30s....For Lisbon, a brig, hence, with about 1,600 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 5s. ₽ bbl. For Marseilles, an American bark, 489 tons, reported placed on the berth for general cargo....For a Spanish port, direct, a bark, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, rumored, but without reliable particulars.... For Buenos Ayres, a Norwegian bark, 374 tons, hence, with Lumber, at $18....For Montreal, a British bark, with Sugar, (about 800 tons,) reported from Pernambuco, at £800....For Jamaica, an American schooner, 262 tons, with Lumber, from Wilmington, at $10.... For an English Windward island, a British brig, 176 tons, hence, with general cargo, on the basis of 50c. ₽ bbl.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 17, 1874.

There was a small trade in Beeves on Saturday last. Of the herds on sale at Weehawken a few were sold, and of the 50 cars due the previous day at Harsimus Cove and not to hand, a few also were disposed of. The herds sold were poor, and went at low rates. At One Hundredth Street Yards, on Sunday forenoon, Beeves sold from 9½c.@13c. ₽ ℔., weights from 5¾ to 8¾ cwt. At Harsimus Cove, on Monday, Beeves sold from 6c.@13c. ₽ ℔., weights from 4¾ to 7½ cwt., strong. Trade closed firm for good quality steers, with no demand for inferior quality stock; from 54 to 60 ℔s. has been allowed net. Coarse quality Bulls sold from $3 10@$3 90 ₽ cwt. Milch Cows sold from $45@$80 ₽ head. Smooth quality Veals from 7c.@9c. ₽ ℔.; Grass Calves from $6@$13 ₽ head; trade moderate. Sheep sold generally in small lots from 4⅜c.@6½c. ₽ ℔. Lambs also in small lots from 5¾c.@8¾c. ₽ ℔. Trade in Sheep and Lambs is much depressed, owing to the inferiority of the stock to hand. Live Hogs not on sale. City-dressed, lean, from 8½c.@9c. ₽ ℔. Hogs full of Lard from 9⅛c.@9⅝c. ₽ ℔.; trade dull.

SALES.

At One Hundredth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 88 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₽ ℔. and $1 off ₽ head, weight 7 cwt.; 105 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₽ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 67 good Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₽ ℔., weight, 7½ cwt., scant; 163 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₽ ℔., weights from 7¼ cwt. to 7½ cwt.; 82 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₽ ℔. and $50 on the lot, weight 7½ cwt.; 133 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₽ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt.; 90 common Illinois Steers, from 10¼c.@10½c. ₽ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 80 good Ohio Steers, from 12¼c.@12½c. ₽ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 62 choice Ohio Steers at 13c. ₽ ℔., weight 8¾ cwt. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman 148 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₽ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. T. Gillies held on sale for customers 60 choice Illinois Steers. James S. Clarke sold for self 18 two-year-old Bulls, weight 930 ℔s. ₽ head, at $3 10 ₽ cwt.; 4 State Bulls, weight 1,500 ℔s. ₽ head, at $3 90 ₽ cwt. H. Meyer sold for self 15 good Kentucky Steers at 12¼c. ₽ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt. W. Siegel sold for self 82 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₽ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 187 Texan Steers at 7c. ₽ ℔., weight 5 cwt. S. Ulery sold for self and God [illegible] 135 choice Kentucky Steers from 12½c.@13c. ₽ ℔., weight 8 cwt., strong. Surebard & Merritt sold for Bedford & Kennedy 136 choice Kentucky Steers from 12½c.@13c. ₽ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; for J. Conklin 34 good Ohio Steers at 12c. ₽ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. Williams & Westheimer sold for Rankin & Co. 178 Texan Steers at 6½c. ₽ ℔., weight 5 cwt. The herds shipped by Morris, Waixels, & Co. were sold as follows: M. Goldschmidt sold 44 choice Illinois Steers from 12½c.@13c. ₽ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; 61 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₽ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; D. Waixel sold 128 good Illinois Steers, [illegible] @12¾c. ₽ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt. F. Samuels sold [illegible] Steers, mixed Texans and Missouri Steers, from 10c.@11¼c. ₽ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt. There were sold also 1 Cow for $45; 1 Cow for $53; 1 Cow for $67 50; 1 Cow for $72; 1 Cow for $80.

At Harsimus Cove.—C. Kahn sold for Khan & Furst 106 generally good Kentucky Steers, with a choice top, from 11¾c.@13c. ₽ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 64 Kentucky Steers from fair to good from 11c.@12c. ₽ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; for Kahn & Baker 150 coarse quality Steers, mixed Indianas and Kentuckys, from 10c.@11½c. ₽ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt. Martin, Fuller & Co. sold for selves 156 coarse Indiana Steers from 10¾c.@11c. ₽ ℔., weight 7 cwt. strong; 29 good Kentucky Steers from 12¼c.@12½c. ₽ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 15 poor Kentucky Steers at 9¾c. ₽ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt.; 24 fair Virginia Steers at 11c. ₽ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; held on sale 9 Virginia Steers. Bray & Fitch sold for Lockridge & Co. 65 coarse but fat Kentucky Steers from 11c.@12½c. ₽ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; for Hedges, Huff & Co. 35 fair Ohio Steers at 11¾c. ₽ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; for W. Ward 70 common Indiana Steers from 10c.@10½c. ₽ ℔., weight 6 cwt. The herds forwarded by Morris, Waixels & Co., were sold as follows: S. Schuster sold 48 good Illinois at 12c. ₽ ℔. and $1 ₽ head, weight 7½ cwt., strong; 50 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 9½c.@11c. ₽ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt.; F. Samuels sold 51 fair Illinois Steers, from 11c.@11¼c. ₽ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; Toffey & Sons sold 120 Texan Steers at $32 ₽ head; 35 common Illinois Steers, from 10½c.@10¾c. ₽ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; D. Waixel sold 34 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₽ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt., strong; M. Lauterbach sold 34 Steers, rates not obtained. W. C. Dudley sold 201 Texan Steers at 7c. ₽ ℔., weight 4¾ cwt.; M. Goldschmidt sold 35 Texan Steers at 6c. ₽ ℔., from 9½c.@10½c. ₽ ℔., weights from 5½ cwt. to 6 cwt.; 34 Indiana Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12½c. ₽ ℔., weights from 6¼ cwt. to 7¼ cwt.; 37 coarse Cattle, mixed Bulls and Steers, part native part Spanish, from 9½c.@11c. ₽ ℔., weight 6 cwt. G. W. Martin shipped for Bermuda 16 good quality Kentucky Steers. Coney & McPherson sold 380 Steers, part for selves and part for others, terms not obtained. Kase & Sons sold 88 Sheep, weight 8,360 ℔s., at 5½c. ₽ ℔.; 46 Sheep, weight 4,520 ℔s., at 5¾c. ₽ ℔.; 330 Lambs, weight 20,870 ℔s., at 7c. ₽ ℔.; 205 Lambs, weight 13,750 ℔s., at 7¼c. ₽ ℔.; held 4 cars on sale, all as reported Kentucky stock. J. N. Pidcock sold 67 Ohio Sheep, weight 4,700 ℔s., at 5c. ₽ ℔.; 133 Ohio Sheep, weight 6,840 ℔s., at 5½c. ₽ ℔.; 277 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,080 ℔s., at 6c. ₽ ℔.; 79 Ohio Sheep, weight 8,710 ℔s., at 6¼c. ₽ ℔.; 40 Kentucky Sheep, weight 4,480 ℔s., at 6½c. ₽ ℔.; 60 Ohio Sheep, weight 6,330 ℔s., at 6⅜c. ₽ ℔.; 201 Indiana Sheep, weight 18,700 ℔s., at 5¾c. ₽ ℔.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.—Judd & Buckingham sold 230 Indiana Sheep, weight 22,270 ℔s., at 4¾c. ₽ ℔.; 244 Ohio Sheep, weight 19,900 ℔s., at 4⅝c. ₽ ℔.; 151 Ohio Sheep, weight 13,830 ℔s., at 5¼c. ₽ ℔.; 248 Ohio Sheep, weight 20,460 ℔s., at 5⅜c. ₽ ℔.; 230 Ohio Sheep, weight 19,660 ℔s., at $5 43¾ ₽ cwt.; 39 Ohio Sheep, weight 3,450 ℔s., at 5½c. ₽ ℔.; 58 Ohio Lambs, weight 3,190 ℔s., at 6c. ₽ ℔.; 157 State Lambs, weight 10,030 ℔s, at 8¼c. ₽ ℔.; held on sale 1 car of Sheep. J. N. Pidcock sold 109 Sheep, weight 10,610 ℔s., at 5¼c. ₽ ℔.; 201 Sheep, weight 20,280 ℔s., at $5 44 ₽ cwt.; 190 Sheep, weight 18,880 ℔s., at 5½c. ₽ ℔.; 303 Kentucky Lambs, weight 19,620 ℔s., at 6¾c. ₽ ℔.; 367 Lambs, weight 28,960 ℔s., at 7c. ₽ ℔.; 56 Lambs, weight 3,790 ℔s., at 7¼c. ₽ ℔.; held 1½ cars of Sheep on sale.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—J. Kirby sold 45 Sheep, weight 3,990 ℔s, at 5¾c. ₽ ℔; 5 Sheep, weight 710 ℔s., at 5⅞c. ₽ ℔.; 10 Sheep, weight 1,140 ℔s., at 6c. ₽ ℔.; 83 Sheep, weight 8,310 ℔s., at 6¼c. ₽ ℔.; 82 Sheep, weight 8,000 ℔s., at $6 18¾ ₽ cwt.; 31 Lambs, weight 1,910 ℔s., at 5¾c. ₽ ℔.; 8 Lambs, weight 355 ℔s., at 6c. ₽ ℔.; 65 Lambs, weight 4,260 ℔s., at 7¼c. ₽ ℔.; 183 Lambs, weight 11,510 ℔s., at 7¾c. ₽ ℔.; 190 Lambs, weight 12,560 ℔s., at 8¼c. ₽ ℔.; S. McGraw sold 4 Sheep, weight 350 ℔s., at 5¼c. ₽ ℔.; 9 Sheep, weight 1,030 ℔s., at 5¾c. ₽ ℔.; 35 Lambs, weight 1,915 ℔s., at 6⅝c. ₽ ℔.; 119 Lambs, weight 7,575 ℔s., at 7½c. ₽ ℔.; 1 Veal, weight 160 ℔s., at 9c. ₽ ℔.; 17 grass Calves for $174 20; 4 grass Calves for $28; 4 grass Calves at $11 ₽ head; 1 grass Calf for $12; 1 grass Calf for $9. Hume and Elliott sold 41 Canada Sheep, weight 5,120 ℔s., at 5c. ₽ ℔.; 16 Canada Sheep, weight 1,840 ℔s., at 6¼c. ₽ ℔.; 159 Canada Sheep, weight 13,580 ℔s., at 6c. ₽ ℔.; 220 Canada Sheep, weight 19,490 ℔s., at 6⅛c. ₽ ℔.; 52 Ohio Sheep, weight 4,390 ℔s., at 6½c. ₽ ℔.; 12 State Sheep, weight 960 ℔s., at 5½c. ₽ ℔.; 22 State Sheep, weight 1,870 ℔s., at 5¾c. ₽ ℔.; 151 State Sheep, weight 13,980 ℔s., at 6c. ₽ ℔.; 157 State Sheep, weight 13,780 ℔s., at 6¼c. ₽ ℔.; 189 State Sheep, weight 18,820 ℔s., at 6¾c. ₽ ℔.; 101 Sheep, weight 14,320 ℔s., for Demerara, terms private; 123 State Lambs, weight 7,030 ℔s., at 7c. ₽ ℔.; 74 Canada Lambs, weight 4,000 ℔s., at 7¼c. ₽ ℔.; 597 Canada Lambs, weight 36,070 ℔s., at 8c. ₽ ℔.; 80 Canada Lambs, weight 5,350 ℔s., at 8½c. ₽ ℔.; 27 Canada Lambs, weight 1,770 ℔s., at 8½c. ₽ ℔.; 163 Canada Lambs, weight 11,490 ℔s., at 8⅛c. ₽ ℔.; also sold for week ending August 15, 1874, 6,976 Sheep and Lambs for $24,442 32, 679 Veals and grass Calves for $6,710 25.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth Street Yards for week ending Aug. 17, 1874—4,256 head of horned Cattle, 10 Cows, 440 Veals.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for week ending Aug. 15, 1874—12,866 Sheep and Lambs, 64 Cows, 835 Veals and Calves. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day—3,776 Sheep and Lambs 52 Cows, 227 Veals, 2 Bulls.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day—16,564 Hogs, 146 Veals and Calves, 8,361 Sheep and Lambs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day—5,032 Hogs, 765 Sheep and Lambs, 17 Calves.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending Aug. 15, 1874—5,240 head of horned Cattle, 7,780 Sheep and Lambs, 6,286 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day—2,280 head of horned Cattle, 2,939 Sheep and Lambs, 3,119 Hogs.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,500; market fairly active for good at unchanged prices; others very dull, and tending strongly downward; Texans, $1 75@$2 75; one lot of extra prime at $6; choice Steers, $5 90@$6 20; poor to good Natives, $2 75@$5 50. Shipments—2,000 Hogs; receipts—7,000; market quiet and easier at $5 50@$6 for grass-fed; $7 25@$8 for good to extra; the bulk of the sales at $7 50@$7 75; Shipments, 6,000. Sheep—Receipts, 600; market quiet; prices nominally $3@$5 for common to choice.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 17—12:30 P. M.—United States 10-40 Bonds, 103½; Erie Railway Shares, 30¼.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 30@30¼. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 63f. 35c.

4:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £121,000.

5:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅝ ₽ cent., which is ⅜ ₽ cent. below the Bank of England rates. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 63f. 92½c.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 17.—United States Five-twenty Bonds, 98¼ for the issue of 1867.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 17—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 8¼d.@8⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅝d.@8¾d. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable September and October, at 8¼d.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 62s. ₽ cwt. Bacon, 52s. 6d. for Long Clear Middles, and 54s. 6d. for Short Clear Middles ₽ cwt.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,000 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable October and November at 8⅜d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8¼d. Produce—Spirits Petroleum, 8½d. ₽ gallon.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable October at 8 5-16d.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, 29s.@30s.

LONDON, Aug. 17—5:30 P. M.—Tallow, 41s. 3d. ₽ cwt.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, 27s. 9d.@28s.

HAVANA, Aug. 17.—Spanish Gold, 232@234. American, 231@232. Exchange nominal. Sugar nominal.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
4—Jones, &c., vs. Gilbert.
15—Bumstead vs. Hoadley.
16—Smith vs. Donlan, &c.
32—Smith vs. Wild.
40—Pursell vs. N. Y. Life Ins and Trust Co.
41½—Stewart vs. Duffy.
53—Flaherty vs. Flaherty.
54—Church vs. Stone.
55—Matter, &c., Lexington avenue.
99—Meyers vs. Northern Pacific R. R. Co.

Nos.
107—West vs. Hampton.
108—Woods vs. The Mayor, &c.
119—Catlin vs. Catlin.
121—Holloway vs. Stephens.
123—Catlin vs. Catlin.
138—Dambmann vs. Butterfield.
139—Kennedy vs. Baraudon, &c.
140—Murphy, &c., vs. Huber, &c.
141—Smith vs. Bechtel.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—PART I.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
5698—Sudlow vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
5827—Davis vs. Hass.
5533—Blackfan vs. Aaron et al.
5823—Clendinen vs. Crossen et al.
5383—Colles vs. Shayne.
5831—Same vs. Same.
5832—Same vs. Same.
5737—Ford vs. Keal et al.
5841—Bahan vs. Wilson.
5779—Simon vs. Reilly.
5769—Stewart, &c., vs. Suckow.
5768—Stewart, &c. vs. Beekman et al.
5844—Dossey vs. Griswold.
5361—Stark vs. Kihnetz.
5365—Isaacs vs. Benton et al.
5809—Cordts vs. Reese.
5815—Kohn vs. Sternfels, impleaded.

Nos.
5807—Wheatley vs. Grass.
5766—Fleischauer vs. Irving et al.
—Keese vs. Berens.
5800—Thompson vs. Tiemeyer.
5390—Keller vs. Wick.
5836—Platner vs. Sutton.
5821—Brown et al. vs. Prime.
—Moore vs. McGoldrick.
5849—Schreyer vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
5810—Koehler vs. Mullin.
5612—Robinson vs. Kasefany, impleaded.
5719—Kevenny vs. Connez.
5822—Peters vs. Wilkens.
5854—Cleary vs. Casey.
4544—Fredericks vs. Kleinhans.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Reimer vs. Reimer; memorandum for counsel.

Dorn vs. The Manhattan Metal and Chemical Company; Wheeler vs. Brady; in the matter of Gill.—Opinions.

Wylie vs. Stillwell; order settled.

Amendinger vs. Martin; motion denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Daly.

Canning vs. Canning; proof a service of summons and complaint wanted.

A SHIP SAVED BY HER STEAM PUMPS.

The clipper ship North America, of Boston, Capt. Tucker, from Liverpool for Hong Kong, China, with 2,200 tons of coal on board, struck a sunken rock in the Straits of Gasper in July, and sprang a leak. Having a steam engine on board, it was applied to the pumps and kept her free, leaving the crew to work the ship. She was going at the rate of twelve knots when she struck. The rock was not laid down in any chart. Promptly shortening sail, the Captain succeeded in getting her off without throwing any cargo overboard, and brought her into Singapore, where she was docked. On examination it was found that she had knocked off her fore-foot and forty feet of the keel forward, opening the garboard seams [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 18, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—WIG AND GOWN—WEAVERS—Messrs. Toole, Herbert, Westland, and Misses Johnstone and Mitchell.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—GRIFFITH GAUNT; OR LOVE AND JEALOUSY—Mr. Wheelock, Miss Irving, Miss Brooks, and Miss Safford.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—BELLE LAMAR—Mr. J. McCullough and Miss Randolph.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—MUNGO THE APE—VARIETY—Mr. Ryman, Mr. Schoolcraft, Mr. Carter, Miss Pieris, and Mlle. Zettla.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.—Mme. Violette Picault and others.

GLOBE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Messrs. Hart, Seymour, Mlle. Rosa, and Miss Glover.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

ROBINSON HALL.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT — Mlle. Delacour and others.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition........10
The Sunday Edition, per annum........2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum........3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum........2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and one extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

Mr. **FRANCIS A. PALMER**, President of the National Broadway Bank, sends us a rather intemperate letter in regard to the suit instituted by the City against his bank for the recovery of six millions of dollars. Mr. **PALMER** says that the Broadway Bank does not owe the City or County "in the amount of one dollar," and that no unusual facilities were extended by the Bank or any of its officers to any of the persons "now known to have defrauded the City Treasury." Mr. **PALMER** has overlooked the fact that the assertions which he denies with so much warmth are made by the legal representatives of the City, and not by THE TIMES, and he seems to have forgotten that the best way to reply to these assertions is to send us his answer to the complaint which we published as soon as his lawyers have had time to prepare it. We must remind the mild-mannered President of the Broadway Bank that we are perfectly justified in holding to the opinion that if certain sums of money have been paid on bogus warrants, the City has a very good claim for their return. That opinion at least rests upon much better foundation than the statement which Mr. **PALMER** is reported to have made, that the suit in question is the result of a conspiracy against him by Mayor **HAVEMEYER** and Controller **GREEN**.

Gov. **OSBORN**, of Kansas, has set a good example to the Executives of other States whose people are in pecuniary trouble. In an address, in which he reviews the main facts of the distress caused in the western part of the State by the grasshopper visitation, he expressly says that Kansas may be poor, but she can and will take care of her own needy. In fact, there have been so many calls on the benevolent in every part of the Union, scarcely any State has been exempt from contribution for its own people. The year has been one of uncommon disaster and trouble, and Kansas comes to the manly and just conclusion that it is not a good time nor a good thing to call for outside assistance.

In the British metropolis, as in New-York, the two last weeks of July showed a very high rate of mortality. The returns contained in the latest English papers enable us to make the comparison between the two cities more accurate than that recently given in these columns. For the week ended July 25, the mortality of London was equal to an annual rate of 25 per 1,000, while that of New-York reached 43 per 1,000. During the following week the mortality of London maintained the average of 25 per 1,000, while that of New-York fell to 38 per 1,000. Taking into account the difference of population, the deaths of infants under one year were, in New-York, about three times as numerous as in London—the mortality from diarrhea in both cities being chiefly among this class. For the two weeks in question the deaths in London from diphtheria were 4 and 8, respectively; in New-York they were 47 and [illegible] fatal in New-York than in London during the fortnight between July 18 and Aug. 1.

The result of the inquest in the case of the boy killed by a Christopher street car reminds us that something might be done to prevent the recurrence of similar fatalities. In this case the lad was apparently "hooking a ride" on the rear of an East Broadway car. To avoid being caught, he jumped off hastily, fell under the wheels of a Christopher street car coming from another direction, and was killed. The only conclusion possible was one exonerating the drivers of both vehicles. One of the crying nuisances of street-car travel is the practice of young gamins climbing on the rear platform of the cars that have no conductors, and of darting on to the rear of other cars when the conductor is inside. In one case, they annoy the passengers and obstruct the exit and entrance; in the other they annoy everybody by darting up and ringing the bell or committing other small impudences, before flying off again. It is a wonder that more of these street Arabs are not killed in the wild rush of travel. If some of the great corporations which rack their ingenuity in order to tax the public and oppress their unfortunate employes, would study the subject of the surreptitious small boy on the platform, they would do a real service to humanity.

OVERLOADING.

No observing man can have failed to see, within the past three or four years, some significant indications of a tendency to overload the National Government. We do not know that this tendency is increasing in strength. We are inclined to think that it is not. There are certainly, especially in our more recent experience, some things which go to prove that it is weakening. But it breaks out now and then in new spots, and shows that its influence is felt where we had least reason to expect it. The extent to which the National Government was compelled to exert all its latent powers, and to take advantage of the doubt where its powers were questioned during the war, was doubtless the means of familiarizing our people with enlarged ideas of the duties of that Government. The work of reconstruction carried the process still further. The people became accustomed to thinking that there was not much limit to the sphere of activity open to Congress. It made and unmade State Governments. It granted and took away the right of suffrage. It policed the South. It supervised elections. It suppressed local disorders. It dispensed charities. It made money from paper. It substantially abolished State banks. It indirectly regulated the rate of interest. It interfered in a tight money market. It fought the "bulls" on a question of raising the premium on gold. Why should it stop here? Why should it not step wholly into the shoes of the State Governments? Why should it not go even beyond these, and lay its healing hand on every evil that afflicts the American body politic? The politician, dissatisfied—and perhaps justly—with the mode of conducting an election in one of the States, asks that a new one be ordered from Washington. The State Governor, apprehensive of an election fight in a disorderly town, telegraphs for Federal troops. The debtor, finding it hard work to meet his engagements in a currency worth somewhat more than when the engagements were made, clamors for "relief" in the shape of more paper money. The Granger, finding freights high and many roads corruptly managed, appeals to the General Government to compel the railroad corporations to serve him at a lower rate. Our familiar friend, the negro, who has had a liberal taste of what the General Government can do, if it is backed by a heavy majority of voters, demands that it shall again intervene to obtain for him equal access to cars and concerts and hotels during life, and to the grave-yard when dead. All men, encouraged by the successes that have been achieved in the past, bring to Washington private axes, and axes of class, of race or of sect, to be ground at the national expense.

Among the latest examples of this tendency to lay on the shoulders of the National Government burdens for which it is in no way fitted, and which it was never devised to carry, is the "movement" for a National Government University. This scheme has been revived by the advocacy of Mr. **ANDREW D. WHITE**, the young and accomplished President of Cornell University, and he has given to its support a liveliness and audacity, as well as a respectability, which it before lacked. For this we are truly thankful. But we reluctantly confess that the arguments of Mr. **WHITE** do not seem to us as deliberate as they are vivacious, nor his conclusions as well-founded as they are sweeping. It certainly is not difficult for any man with a caustic tongue and a moderate knowledge of the facts to draw a very amusing picture of our modern American "colleges" and "universities," as President **WHITE** has done. The contrast between the pretensions and the achievements of these institutions is amusing enough, and would be more so if it were not a trifle dispiriting. Nor is it asking much to ask us to concede that a great deal of good could be done by a well-endowed, richly-equipped, ably-manned university. But it does not follow that the Federal Government would establish such an institution, if called upon to do so. The task would not be beyond the range of possibility, perhaps, but no one has yet undertaken in any adequate fashion to show that it would be within the range of probability. Such a university would require to be built up by men of the utmost devotion, of great ability, and of perfect disinterestedness. What right have we to suppose that it would or could be trusted to such hands? If it were once given over to the charge of such men, what guarantee is there that they could retain charge of it with that absolute security of tenure that would be essential to success? President **WHITE** knows something of the kind of men who would struggle to get their hands on such an enterprise. He saw them snatch at Cornell, and he knows with what tenacity they hung on. The National University, if once got upon its feet, would be the mark of the rapacity of these men. They would assail it at every point. Not a dollar of its endowment but they would seek to clip; not a post of honor or profit in connection with it but they would seek to appro- [illegible] ance can we have that their efforts would be in vain?

The place for a National University marks the influence of the tendency to which we have so frequently referred—the tendency to demand of the General Government what it is not the proper function of that Government to undertake. That this tendency should show itself among men of Mr. **WHITE**'s position and real ability proves that it is not an imaginary danger in the way of our governmental institutions. Luckily, however, the question latest brought up for discussion in this connection is not one that can be passed upon without thorough discussion. And thorough discussion must be, we believe, fatal to the scheme proposed.

THE BONAPARTIST REACTION IN FRANCE.

The election, by an overwhelming majority, of the Bonapartist candidate in the Department of Calvados is another proof of the fact that the struggle for political supremacy in France lies between the Republic and the Empire. There were three candidates in the field, and though all the figures are not given, it is obvious that M. **LE PROVOST DE LAUNAY**, Prefect under **NAPOLEON III.**, received more votes than those of the Republican and Legitimist candidates put together. M. **AUBERT**, a local lawyer, was the Republican nominee, and, apparently, not a very strong one. He stood as one of the candidates at the general election of 1871, and received at that time only 17,000 votes. As he polled on Sunday over 27,000 votes, it would appear that the cause of the Republic has gained considerable ground in the interval. In fact, from the first, the great personal popularity earned by M. **DE LAUNAY** during his prefectoral administration of the department rendered his election tolerably certain, and nobody was found particularly desirous of running against him.

In view of these circumstances, the result in Calvados will not be likely to occasion so much excitement as did the election of the Bonapartist M. **DE BOURGOING** in the Nièvre. Still, the moral of both events is pretty much the same—the cause of the Empire has survived the shame of corruption, disaster, and defeat, and, profiting by the blunders of its adversaries, keeps up a vigorous and unscrupulous system of bidding for the suffrages of Frenchmen. M. **DE LAUNAY** appealed to the electors of Calvados in no apologetic tone. He recalled his administration of the Department during "a period of great prosperity," and reminded the people that "from conviction as well as from duty, he had remained faithful to the Empire and to the principle of the national sovereignty." He declares himself an enemy of "sterile agitation," and appeals at once to the popular desire for political repose and to the general sentiment in favor of **MAC-MAHON**, by stating that he believes "with the chief of the State that there is no more imperious duty than that which consists in procuring for the country, by settled institutions, that calm, security, and tranquillity of which it stands so much in need." These statements were quite open to the rejoinder made to them that during the "period of great prosperity" the Empire was carrying out the silly and ruinous expedition to Mexico, the effects of which did so much to pave the way for the catastrophe of the German invasion; that fidelity to the Empire means an apology alike for Sedan and the 2d December; that a party which sustains the state of siege and votes against the dissolution of the Assembly wastes words in talking about the fidelity to the principle of national sovereignty, and that "the declared enemies of sterile agitations" play a very questionable part in refusing their support to all attempts to organize the powers of the Marshalate.

The significance of the new election consists in the fact that the strength of these arguments does not appear to have in the slightest degree impaired the local strength of the Imperialist candidate. If M. **DE LAUNAY** did not exactly owe his election to the cause he represents, that cause was at least no longer the badge of shame which it was regarded in 1871. Even that degree of reaction in their favor, operating, as it unquestionably does, over the larger portion of rural France, is enough to revive the hopes of the Bonapartists. But there is every indication of a still more decided improvement in Imperialist prospects than this. Their local committees and party organs never were more active and outspoken than at present, and the Republican press of France has never more anxiously watched the movements of their once more redoubtable opponents. **LOUIS BONAPARTE**, while yet an adventurer and conspirator, was not more liberal of promises than the agitators who are trying to pave the way for the restoration of his son. A recent pamphlet published by them appeals to the support of the clerical party by recalling the fact that the first achievement of **LOUIS NAPOLEON** was to replace **PIUS IX** on the throne of St. Peter, and by arguing that though **VICTOR EMMANUEL** contrived to evade the engagement he made to respect the rights of the Pope, the heir of **NAPOLEON III**, "a devoted son of the Holy Father," will know how to restore to the Church the things which belong to it. To one party the Bonapartists offer adhesion to the traditions of the Revolution; to another the restoration of the temporal power. If their success is in proportion to their dexterity and unscrupulousness, it must needs be great.

AN ORIENTAL SQUABBLE.

China and Japan have become involved in a very curious dispute. The Island of Formosa, one of the largest in the Eastern seas, is nominally a political dependency of China. It was discovered and colonized by the Chinese as early as 1430, though the merit of the first-named exploit is not specially conspicuous, inasmuch as the peaks of the island are visible from the mainland on any clear day. The Portuguese traded with the natives in the fifteenth century, and gave the country the name "Beautiful Island," by which it is better known in their language than by the original title of Tai-wan, or "Great Bay," bestowed by the Chinese. A Viceroy, whose principal vocation was to squeeze taxes and tribute from the colonists, went to Formosa from Peking once a year. But, of late years, the viceregal visit has been intermitted, and the colonists who live in a few inconsiderable coast towns—govern themselves, being unmolested by the semi-savage aborigines who inhabit the mountains and eastern coasts. The original inhabitants of the island resemble the Malays; they are savage, cannibal, and inhospitable. Chinese and Japanese vessels wrecked upon the island are destroyed, and the crews are massacred, if not also eaten. The coast being dangerous and swept by monsoons, the number of junks annually cast thereon is said to be very great—to the manifest satisfaction of the aboriginal Formosans, who are altogether a bad lot.

To punish these barbarians, and if possible secure protection to the shipwrecked mariners of all nations, the Japanese Government has under taken an armed expedition to the island. The war-junks of ancient Japan play no part in this naval raid; it is conducted wholly by steam vessels, bought or chartered by the Government, and built after approved European or American models. These "fire-ships" seem to have alarmed the Formosans, and late accounts say that they fled to their fastnesses in great terror. Admiral **PENNOCK**, in a communication to our own Government, says that the Chinese Government, which still retains a feeble hold upon Formosa, has ordered the expeditionary forces to leave. Furthermore, it is said that the Peking Government has vigorously remonstrated against the prosecution of hostilities in Formosa, and has given a warlike notice to Japan. There is prospect of war, and both parties are said to be actively preparing therefor. This was anticipated by our Government; and Minister **BINGHAM** solemnly warned Americans in Japan against engaging in the expedition, which was notoriously against a Chinese province. Notwithstanding this notice, Gen. **LE GENDRE**, formerly United States Consul at Amoy, and a United States officer, Lieut. **CASSELL**, of the navy, went on the expedition. We do not anticipate, however, that any serious difficulty will arise from this little unpleasantness. China is in a torpid condition. Province after province has slipped out of her possession; Formosa has been semi-independent for a hundred years past. The wide-awake Japanese have attempted to chastise the people in the interest of humanity. China could not do it. The world will be glad if Japan can.

BLOODLESS OPERATIONS.

Doctors, more, perhaps, than any other class of men, have enjoyed the privilege of some standing popular joke aimed against them. Professional peculiarities of dress, manners, and language formerly accounted for it. The joke is still kept up through the natural perversity of mankind and a disposition to make fun of those whose services we engage necessarily, but reluctantly, and sometimes in vain. It is, moreover, harmless. Doctors can well afford to laugh at it. They even occasionally enjoy it, and themselves indulge in some jocose allusion to the risks of medical treatment. A great English practitioner used to say: Keep your head cool, your feet warm, your bowels open, and beware of doctors. The advice was good, considering the number of his brethren who are blundering and groping in the dark. It is by no means certain that the ravages of natural disease bring more victims to an untimely grave than the mistakes of physicians.

A certain Duchess introduced in the spicy memoirs of the Marquise de **CREGNY** used to say: "Surely they will yet find the means to get rid of death; but, alas! it will not benefit me. I was born a hundred years too soon." The greatest of the novelties, the effects of which she tested, was Dr. **JENNER**'s discovery, vaccination. How much more startled would she have been had she seen the effects of chloroform or some anæsthetic agent! As there is, however, little chance to overcome death, the next best thing, under present circumstances, seems to be to diminish or remove the proximate dangers of it. One of these has undoubtedly been hemorrhage in cases of a certain class of operations. It has at all times been an object of anxious care to the surgeons. They have devised various means to obviate or stop it, now using red hot instruments, now the tourniquet, then digital compression, ligature of arteries, or the galvanic cautery. The latest appliance has been contrived by Prof. **ESMARCH**, of Kiel, and if it realizes all that its inventor and advocates claim, the difficulty is solved; we shall henceforth be able to speak not only of painless, but also of bloodless operations.

Prof. **ESMARCH**'s mode of operating consists in wrapping closely around the limb elastic bands made of silk and india-rubber, from below upward, a few inches above the place where amputation or excision is to be practiced. There an india-rubber cord is tightly drawn around. The compression obtained by the bands empties the blood-vessels on which they are brought to bear, and the circular ligature prevents the blood which has been driven back from resuming its downward course. The bands are then removed, the ligature is left in its place, and the parts on which the surgeon is to use his instruments are as bloodless as if belonging to a dead body. The advantages procured by this elastic compression and ligature are obvious. It enables the operating surgeon to perform his duty with greater calmness, deliberation, and cleanliness than he could otherwise do. To the patient it secures a greater chance of recovery. For there is more hope of a cure for sufferers who preserve all their blood than for those who are debilitated by hemorrhage.

Some objections have been raised against the plan; cases have been pointed out when it would be dangerous to use it, and, as its practice is very recent, the observations made are not numerous enough to draw up a statistical report on which to establish a decided opinion. Still the results already obtained are of a remarkable and encouraging character. In six months this method has been resorted to eighty-seven times, on three hundred and twenty-nine operations performed in the Hospital of Kiel. On these eighty-seven cases, four only were followed by death. This constitutes a most favorable feature, particularly as the given number comprises six amputations of thigh, eight of leg, one disarticulation of shoulder, and eight resections. The case of a patient who suffered from necrosis of the shinbone illustrated more forcibly, perhaps than any other, the merits and usefulness of Prof. **ESMARCH**'s process. They seem to be beyond question in operations extending over a large surface, [illegible] sues and passive capillary oozing become a source of great inconvenience and danger.

AN IMPORTUNATE CANDIDATE.

It is related of a petty German sovereign that an inventive genius once forced an appointment from him by a stratagem. It happened that when the court—consisting of four and twenty persons—was assembled, the inventor came in, laid an oblong box at the foot of the throne, and demanded audience of the Grand Duke. Lightly touching the case before him, the inventive genius said: "I have here an explosive machine that would be a cataclysm in the Grand Duchy of Banderburgstrelitz. If touched at the right time and place, it would blow all of your Sérene Highness' enemies to kingdom come." The Grand Duke regarded with curiosity, not unmixed with terror, the sleeping monster before him, and asked what the inventive genius would have. He replied proudly: "I ask to be appointed Grand Armorer of the Grand Army of the Grand Duchy of Banderburgstrelitz. One touch of this machine would rend this august court into inch pieces: a careful explosion would annihilate the entire population of the State." The Grand Duchy then contained one hundred and forty-nine souls. The petitioner got his appointment as Grand Armorer in the Grand Army as aforesaid.

Mr. **CHARLES P. MATTHIAS**, Box 34, Morrissania, New-York, has read the story of the Grand Armorer to very good purpose. He saw with deepening interest that the dog-catching business, like everything else that pays, was gradually concentrated into the hands of a few. To use the jargon of the day, a Dog Ring was formed. The official fee for catching an unmuzzled dog was no longer disbursed to the barefooted urchin and the unbreeched young ruffian of the street. Too long they had had "a good thing;" and our worthy Magistrate, who, with equal eye, as mayor of all, sees **MATSELL** flourish or a Towser fall, appointed official dog-catchers, from whom alone should be taken the dangerous curs doomed to hear the Mayor's letter to Gov. **DIX** and endure the subsequent terrors of asphyxiation. A noble ambition fired the soul of Mr. **CHARLES P. MATTHIAS**, of Box 34, Morrisania, and he wrote to the Mayor thus:

> SIR: Expecting to get the appointment as official dog-catcher for the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, and for which my application has been handed to you on or about the 9th instant, I have already commenced as such, with expectation of getting the appointment. As no appointment has been made for this district, I have now for the last four or five days about sixty of the canine race on hand, and the number is accumulating from day to day. If my appointment does not come soon I shall be compelled to let said dogs loose upon the community, and I shall not be responsible for the consequences. I cannot very well afford to give them plenty of food, and I believe some show symptoms of hydrophobia. Yours, &c.,
>
> CHARLES P. MATTHIAS.
> Box No. 34, Morrisania, New-York.

This is dogmatic. The candidate for dog-catching honors does not hesitate to couple a promise and a threat. It is the hand of steel under the glove of velvet. He has "sixty of the canine race" now in duress. This is a large element of danger and general worthlessness that may be suppressed, annihilated, and otherwise put out of existence by his appointment as dog-catcher extraordinary to the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. **BUT**—and here that word has tremendous weight—if the Mayor does not give him the coveted commission, "the sixty of the canine race," "some of which show symptoms of hydrophobia," will be let loose upon the community. Give him the appointment, and the sixty of the canine race will die to slow music, under the soothing influences of carburetted hydrogen; withhold it, and **MATTHIAS** will cry Hydrophobia, and let slip the dogs of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, expressly declaring that he will not be responsible for the consequences. There is no middle ground for Mr. **HAVEMEYER** or Mr. **MORRIS**. The Mayor who hesitates is lost. While he dallies with his pen, and Alderman **MORRIS** sends for **MATTHIAS**, the sixty of the canine race, some of which already show symptoms of hydrophobia, are panting to be let loose upon society. This model candidate for office must be placated as well as commissioned. We trust the Mayor's well-known aversion to the "annexed district" will not lead him to view with indifference the imminent peril of the inhabitants of the new wards.

WHY THEY WON'T WORK.

S. B. M., whose letter, headed "No Work," appeared in our columns yesterday, gives the experience of most of us when she gives her own. There is no city in the world where so many worthless persons trade upon the weakness—we cannot dignify it by the term benevolence—of those who consider an application for alms adequate ground for giving them. Dr. **ARNOLD** used to assert that carelessness was not a foible but a very serious fault, and the man who puts his hand into his pocket rather than take the slightest trouble to discover whether the object for which he does so is deserving, is playing the part of an evil-doer to his neighbors.

The amazing circumstance is that persons keep on giving in face of frauds the most transparent. It is no uncommon circumstance for a beggar to solicit the same person twice within a few hours. Lately a gentleman was accosted by an active, rather well-spoken young man in Union Square. In a confidential tone he detailed his sufferings, and concluded with the customary whine, "If you could but give me a single cent sir." A ticket was tendered him, entitling him to the good offices of the Young Men's Christian Association in the Bowery, but declined with a sarcastic smile, and an assurance that he "knew Mr. **DOOLEY**, the Secretary, very well." Later, in the dusk, the same gentleman whom this scamp had addressed was awaiting a car by the Fifth Avenue Hotel. "If you could only give one cent," came in familiar tones on his ear. "Why, I offered you a ticket entitling you to food only two hours ago." "Oh! *I beg* your pardon, Sir," and the fellow slunk off to some one else. The same thing has occurred to persons going into Central Park and coming out of it. At their ingress and egress the identical man besets them, proving for a thousandth time what a regular trade begging is. The troubles detailed by poor "S. B. M." clearly illustrate how this habit affects the less affluent class of housekeepers. The majority of mankind is lazy, and, if not deterred from an idle, [illegible] naturally falls into a career which is at once lucrative and comparatively, if not actually, luxurious.

We repeatedly explained last Winter how New-York thus became the prey of hordes of beggars from all parts of the Union. The gains of many must be sufficient to enable them to live even handsomely. Some time ago the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* made it his business one afternoon to ascertain the amount made by a street beggar in two or three hours. This he discovered by explaining his object to each donor, and asking how much he gave. The sum was $3. Now it may safely be asserted that under similar circumstances that sum would have been trebled here. Can a stronger motive for preferring the life of a beggar to that of a washerwoman, at $1 50 and her meals for a day, be imagined, in the case of that numerous class to whom shame, as regards such avocation, is unknown? The most effective way of dealing with this nuisance would be for one of the charitable societies to have beggars arrested and brought before magistrates as rogues and vagabonds. A few smart sentences, entailing low fare and hard labor—the combination which is to these persons, of all others, the most distasteful—would probably have a very salutary effect, and is highly desirable before the begging season sets in again with renewed vigor. Let it be borne in mind that the Bureau of Charity, Eleventh street and Fourth avenue, investigates, without charge, all cases brought before it by those desiring to relieve genuine distress.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mr. Toole made his first appearance last evening before as large an audience as Wallack's Theatre could comfortably hold. Less could hardly have been expected when he who we have been told in all varieties of type is the greatest comedian in England was the star. As very few people in this country had ever heard of Mr. Toole before, perhaps such announcements were good management. Perhaps it was necessary to tell people something that perhaps is not quite true, and to scatter a not very attractive lithograph about the town by way of further advertisement. And yet Wallack's Theatre is pretty sure of a full house on any first night, and Mr. Toole is a man who may trust to his own comic powers to fill a theatre many times in which he has once played to an audience reasonably willing to be pleased. And last evening he had an audience which, for its willingness, was a very Barkis among audiences. He received a welcome so hearty, so vociferous, so felinely vocal toward the roof-tree, and so prolonged, that he was obliged at last to break away from his acknowledgments and dash headlong into the business of the scene.

"Wig and Gown," the play of the evening, is amusing enough, because it gives Mr. Toole, and one or two others of his company, good opportunities to make fun. But of itself, it is the thinnest possible of all dramatic spoon-meat. *Hammond Coote*, the character played by Mr. Toole, is a barrister who for three years has not held a brief, and consequently has not received a retainer. He is living in the depths of shabby genteel poverty. His wife is a female snob of the vulgarest possible type, who passes her shabby life in snubbing her husband, in mean shifts to keep up appearances, and in boasting of her family connection with a Sir Somebody Something. The first scene passes in showing us all the misery and sordidness and meanness which can come of such poverty in such a household. We see the comic side of it, of course; if, indeed, it can have a really comic side; for in truth it is very painful. When *Coote* makes his appearance it is at once revealed to us why he has no briefs. He is a poor, addle-pated, good-natured, right-hearted creature; weak, purposeless, and without any strong desire, except to see those around him happy. The complication of the so-called comedy, which is rather a farce in three acts, is produced by a disputed inheritance, to which there is a false claimant, the real heir being undiscovered, and it woud seem undiscoverable. Lodging in the same house with the *Cootes* is the *Honorable Miss Kenrultie*, an ancient maiden lady, who is the defendant in the suit for the title and estates. The manager of the false claimant's case contrives to have her retain *Coote* as her counsel, and the second act shows him in court as the "leader" in the trial. He conducts it as might have been expected, and would have lost it, of course, except for the unexpected discovery by means of his mother's portrait and a letter from her, which he always carries about him, that he himself is the heir. Until the making of this discovery he exhibits a dazed imbecility which is infinitely amusing. Such a scene would be impossible in any court in England; but, assuming its possibility, we must admit the great cleverness with which Mr. Toole caricatures the speech and action of a man who is incapable of two consecutive thoughts, and who yet finds himself in the position of conducting a great cause. For his life he cannot tell exactly which side he is on. In so far as he does anything, he breaks down his own witnesses and makes points for the plaintiff, he appearing for the defendant. His helpless, hopeless way of fumbling with his brief, dropping it, catching wildly at any suggestion from the court, or, in fact, from any one, are exceedingly ridiculous, but have in them an element of sadness which is touching. But roused by the reminiscences which the principal conspirator brings up while he is in the witness-box, *Coote* becomes self-possessed, direct, energetic, fierce. He pours question after question upon the gasping witness. He takes possession of the court, commands the Judge, becomes eager, intense, impetuous, and in a few minutes breaks down the witness and the plaintiff's case together, and shows that he is the heir. The last act shows him in possession of the title and estates, and here the stimulus which aroused him and took him out of himself being removed, he subsides into his meek good-nature, and this part of the play passes in some pretty feeble contrivances to delude his wife into consenting to the marriage of their daughter to a not very eligible young man, and all ends happily.

The play is very local to London, and has a cockneyish air throughout. It suggests the atmosphere of some parts of Dickens' London scenes. But it had an interest for the audience, and was well received. Mr. Toole is an actor of very considerable humor, not of the highest order; but as far as we can judge from one evening's performance he is not an actor of very rare powers, or fitted to shine in real comedy. He is a "specialty" actor; and in this sort of work he is pretty sure to win public favor. He was well supported, and the piece was effectively put upon the stage. The court scene was striking in its contrast to our own court-rooms and manner of legal proceeding.

At the close of the "comedy" Mr. Toole was called before the curtain, and compelled to conform to the bad custom of speech-making standing as he spoke his thanks for his reception beside an enormous floral ship, tossing upon a floral sea, which was presented to him, and which showed that somebody meant that there should be a "triumph," and had spent some money in bringing it about. But Mr. Toole's real triumph was in the pleasure which he had given to a large audience, nearly all of whom were utter strangers to his style and almost to his reputation.

GLOBE THEATRE.

In the matter of variety entertainment, the management of the Globe Theatre offer one of the best in the City. Last evening there was an entire change of programme, and that presented was of the amplest kind, and included the most opposite classes of amusement. A farce of the genuine mirth-provoking sort opened the entertainment, and it was followed by a brisk sketch, entitled "School," in which Bob Hart, a clever performer, introduces a lecture on astronomy of the most eccentric type. The rôle of the dunce of the school is amusingly represented by John Hart. A skating scene brings out the clever grotesque skaters, Messrs. Gilmore and Smith. Miss Maggie Gray [illegible] tertainments followed, including a fairy ballet with tableaux, a negro sketch of the most amusing class, and bearing the title of "A Slippery Day." A burlesque extravaganza, entitled "Last Days of Pompeii," will form part of next week's programme.

WOOD'S THEATRE.

"The Dwarf's Duel," a new play by Messrs. Barry and Fox, of the highly sensational and slightly improbable order, was produced at this establishment last evening, with Mr. Louis Aldrich as *Count Sforza*, and Miss Sophie Miles as *Lucrece*. The Count, who is an enthusiast, marries a pretty beggar-girl whom he meets in the streets. She proves, however, that a fair outside may conceal a very bad heart, and she soon urges the Count to murder his father in order that he may enjoy his wealth and title. Failing in this, she suddenly disappears, and by the aid of some disreputable friends becomes *Duchess of Modena*. She is recognized by her lawful husband and some stormy scenes take place. Finally she is caught in her own toils, and suffers the fate reserved for all wicked people in plays and novels. A word of commendation must be bestowed on Miss Miles for the energy with which she played her somewhat difficult part last evening. As *Sforza*, Mr. Aldrich was tolerably good. At the matinées "Puss in Boots," a burlesque and pantomime, will be given, the author, Mr. Sheldon, appearing as the *Court Jester*, with Miss Lizzie Kelsey and Miss Belle Howitt in the parts, respectively of *Carabas* and *Puss*.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

Correspondence London News.

SANTANDER, Aug. 1, 1874.

The Army of the North remains quiescent at Logrono and Olite, where the head-quarters of Gens. Zavala and Moriones respectively are established. The Carlists, profiting by this long period of inactivity, have made raids upon Calahorra and Rincon, two towns on the line of railway between Logrono and Tudela which forms the base of the Republican position. Calahorra is a large and thriving place on the Castile side of the Ebro, as is also Rincon, a little station near Alfaro. The object of the Carlists in each case appears to have been more bravado than anything else. They took away all the horses and mules which they could find, and set fire to the station at Rincon, which was full of corn; they made no attempt at tearing up the rails, which is the only damage they could have inflicted upon their enemy. It would seem as if they had some especial spite against the railways in this district, nearly all the stations on which have now been burned. The Army of the Centre, under Gen. Pavia, will soon commence operations against Chelva, where the Carlists, with Prince Alphonso at their head, are fortifying themselves. The capture of this place and defeat of the Prince are imperatively necessary to prevent any other large towns like Cuenca, with its store of money, falling into their hands, besides which the road to Madrid is too near to be pleasant. Castellon, too, was threatened the other night, the Carlists having fired into it, and alarmed the garrison, who were too weak to march in pursuit. Valencia requires protection also; so that General Pavia has quite enough work before him on which to apply his well-known energy. General Lopez Dominguez has arrived at Barcelona, where he is taking measures to avenge the massacre of Olot and to cope with the redoubtable Lizarraga before any other places fall into his tender mercies.

If the German squadron is really to be sent to guard the Cantabrian coast, Santander will be the port from which its operations will be directed. Gun-boats only will be of real use in these waters. The mere presence of such vessels will be quite sufficient to put an end to all further attempts at landing arms. Their Spanish colleagues will be able to retire from the scene of their hitherto useless labors, and the unfortunate Liberals of Biscay will doubtless be freed from durance vile, and no longer be in dread of the fatal lot which the Carlist governor decreed was to be cast for each shell fired by the Spanish fleet into the fishing towns on the coast. If, instead of the interference of one of the great powers, a combined course of action could be adopted for the benefit of Spain, as was done by France, England, and Spain itself in the case of Portugal, what an inestimable advantage it would be for this distracted country! Don Carlos and the Cantonalists, with all the other causes of the country's woes, would cease to trouble, and the long-desired rest be attained. The nation would be able to make a free choice of its form of government, its riches would be developed, and its funds bear a fair price, like those of its Iberian neighbor. Above all she would no longer be capable of being made the pretext of involving any power in war, as has so often been the case. The sooner this happy termination of her sorrows can be brought about the better will it be for her by the many millions of money which she is now driven to her wits end in striving to obtain as usurious interest. In a few years she will be again restored to that position which her proudest citizens desire for her. The Bismarck who will carry this into effect will deserve well of the civilized world.

In the meantime the ever-recurring change of Ministry is again coming uppermost. The present one, short as its existence has been, has lasted longer than usual. Zavala's resignation, so often denied, is again reaffirmed. The eradication of Carlism, which each Ministry solemnly declares to be the be-all and end-all of its existence, is lost sight of as soon as its members are in power in their endeavors to remain in office. Thus it is that the prosecution of the war languishes, and the enemy ravages the country to his heart's content. The Third Army Corps, of which Gen. Loma is to have the command, is an example of the neglect which is occasioned by this state of things. Upward of a month has elapsed since its formation was resolved upon, and great things were expected from it. Vittoria was to be its head-quarters—the most central and advanced position of the northern army—but at this moment not a third of its number has arrived, and the General himself is still at San Sebastian. The Carlists appear in the immediate neighborhood, and move their troops to and fro between Estella and Bilboa, as if it were in their own occupation. Communication between it and the most important railway junction of Miranda is most hazardous—the mails being constantly captured, and Miranda itself is far from safe from an attack. If the Carlists should succeed in entering it, and destroy the line, the Government may awake from its lethargy.

SALMON FISHERIES ON THE COLUMBIA.

A recent letter from Portland, Oregon, says that the salmon fisheries on the Lower Columbia River this season exceeded any former year, both in the quantity, size, and quality of the salmon, and the increased number of the canning establishments. The run of salmon best adapted for canning commences early in April and terminates early in August, making the canning season four months. During the months of April and May the run of fish was invariably light, June comes up to the average. July had exceeded all former experience for the number, size, and quality of the fish. The thirteen canneries did not take less than an average of 15,000 salmon every night during the month, making 390,000 for the twenty-six fishing nights. The take ran from 1,000 to 3,200 for each fishery; a number of them getting as many as 2,200 up to 2,500 fish. The number of salmon taken in the Lower Columbia River during the four months is not less than 1,000,000, that will average, when dressed, sixteen pounds each, making 16,000,000 pounds of salmon for the season's fishing for canning and eating purposes. Of this number 750,000 will be canned, making 250,000 cases of 48 pounds each; valued at $7 25 per case, yields $1,812,500. The remaining 25,000 fish will be salted and barreled for mess salmon; that will make 4,000,000 pounds—equal to 20,000 barrels of 200 pounds each, which, at $7 a barrel, is $140,000; making the total value of the salmon canned and salted at the thirteen canneries this season $1,952,500. There are 250 boats engaged in the salmon fishing; the boats cost $250 each, and the nets cost the same each—so that it takes $500 to make a boat complete for the work; that investment amounts to $25,000 in boats and nets. The men are paid 25 cents for each fish they land on the wharf of the company for which they work; the 500 men paid for their four months' work, at this rate, $250,000, an average of $500 a man where they work as equal partners; but frequently one owns boat and net, and pays his boatmen six cents for each fish caught. If the fishing is successful, he will make an average of $5 a night, and that for 100 nights brings him up to the $500, while the owner of the boat is well paid for his labor and investment. The mode of curing salmon shows the importance of the proper division of labor. From the time the salmon is caught until it is ready for market it passes through twenty-seven hands. The can in which the salmon is put in the process of making employs ten men. The case in which the cans are packed employs in the manufacture five men, making in all forty-two persons necessary in a regular establishment to prepare a can of salmon, from catching the fish until it is ready for shipment. It is no unusual matter for one of the large canneries to put up and cook 25,000 one-pound cans in a day.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

The Dubuque (Iowa) *Times* tells a romantic little story about the marriage of Mr. N. L. Alden, of Dubuque, and Mrs. Abbie M. Orcutt, of Boston, which took place on the 22d ult. The bride and groom became acquainted thirty years ago, and two years later were engaged to be married. An unfortunate occurrence caused a rupture and they separated, she remaining in Boston and he going to the West. Each was married without the other's knowledge, and both had children, he five and she three. About five years ago her husband [illegible]

THE AMERICAN SCIENTISTS.

THE SECOND WEEK.

THE GENERAL SESSION—ADOPTION OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION—THE CHEMICAL SUB-SECTION—THE END APPROACHING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Monday, Aug. 17, 1874.

The association has enjoyed continuously fine weather during its meeting, owing to the presence of Prof. Abbe, of the Signal Bureau, popularly known as "Old Probs." The attendance continues large, and the number of new members is unusually great. The general session this morning was the most important of the meeting. The new constitution, as re-revised and amended, was discussed at considerable length and finally adopted. It is to go into effect at the next meeting, but those parts which affect the organization of the next meeting become operative at once, in order that no delay may be occasioned next year in organizing. The changes made in the Constitution reduce it to about two-thirds its former length, but the only important alterations are those heretofore referred to, viz., the creation of fellows and the formation of permanent subsections. Either of the two grand sections are now at liberty to form permanent subsections whenever a sufficient number of specialists shall desire to meet by themselves. This change was made at the suggestion of the chemists, of whom there are a large number of distinguished representatives present.

The reports of the various committees appointed last year were made. The committee to solicit from the Legislature of New-York a new survey of Niagara Falls reported that they did not consider last Winter a good time for presenting such requests to the Legislature, and requested a continuance, which was granted. The committee to urge upon the General Government the preparation of a correct geological map of the country reported progress, and was continued. The Committee on the Elizabeth Thompson donation, which was authorized under the terms of this fund to print such papers as they deemed of sufficient scientific importance, announced that they had selected as the first paper for publication the memoir, by Mr. S. H. Scudder, of Boston, on Fossil Butterflies, and regretted that the delay in obtaining plates prevented the presentation of the completed work at this session. The committee expressed the belief that the association and its liberal patroness would accept the memoir as in every way worthy the honor bestowed. The Committee on the Preservation of the Forests of America reported very satisfactory progress. A memorial had been drawn up and sent to Washington, and a member of the committee had visited that city and conferred with members of Congress and the Secretary of the Interior, the result being that a bill had passed one House of Congress, and would undoubtedly next Winter pass the other, providing for the appointment of a Commissioner of Forestry, with powers to collect statistics, &c., similar to those of the Fish Commissioner.

A vacancy occurring on the Standing Committee by the absence of Prof. Rogers, it was filled by the election of Prof. Henry, of Washington.

The following members were appointed to prepare obituary notices of deceased Presidents of the association: For Louis Agassiz, Prof. A. Guyot, of Princeton, N. J.; for Col. Foster, Prof. G. C. Swallow, of Missouri; for Prof. Torrey, Mr. Thurber, of New-York.

The following new members were admitted: John H. Sage, Portland, Conn.; Lieut. H. C. White, United States Navy; Leroy S. White, Waterbury, Conn.; Mrs. Mary J. Grant, Brookfield, Conn.; Henry L. Foreman, Washington, D. C.; Thomas Drew Stetson, New-York; J. G. Batterson, Hartford, Conn.; W. F. Parker, West Meriden, Conn.; William E. Whitman, Philadelphia, Penn.; John D. Hicks, Old Westbury, Long Island; Samuel E. Elmore, Hartford, Conn.; Nathaniel M. Terry, Annapolis, Md.

SECTION A.

Immediately after the adjournment of the general session, Section A authorized the formation of a permanent subsection in chemistry, which was at once organized, with Prof. Johnson, of Yale College, as Chairman, and will hold its meetings in the court-room below the Representatives' Hall. The interest taken in this branch of science is evident from the fact that of the twenty-nine papers upon to-day's programme in Section A, no less than twelve papers referred to chemical and cognate topics.

Prof. Henry, of Washington, presided as Chairman for the day. The first paper read was by Prof. B. A. Gould, of Boston, who has recently returned from establishing a National Observatory for the Argentine Republic. His paper, which was of much interest to astronomers, was "On the Number and Distribution of the Brighter Fixed Stars." After giving a description of the method and some of the results of his observation, Prof. Gould concluded: "If we assume that there are an equal number of stars in the northern and southern hemispheres, there must be in the whole heavens no less than 15,300 stars as bright as the seventh magnitude, but as the counting shows an excess of bright stars in the northern sky, the whole number may be a thousand more. Of stars of the ninth magnitude there can hardly be less than 200,000, whose average distance is something over twenty-five times as great as a star of the first magnitude. It is generally assumed that the number of stars of any given magnitude diminishes as the distance from the milky way increases. At Cordoba few celestial phenomena are more palpable than the existence of bright stars in the region which corresponds to our southern sky. When the opposite side of the galaxy came into view the same phenomena appeared. Thus a great circle or zone of bright stars seems to gird the sky intersecting with the milky way at the Southern Cross. On his return south the author was able to observe a trace of the same girdle, though of course it was less conspicuous."

Prof. E. B. Elliott, of the Washington Bureau of Statistics, read three valuable statistical papers on the following topics: "Population of the United States, each year, from 1780 to 1880, with proof of estimate and interpolation." "Expenditures of the United States Government per capita to population, by four years' periods from the organization of the Government to the 30th of June, 1874." "Credit of the United States Government."

Prof. Wm. A. Rodgers, of the Harvard Observatory, read two papers, one on "The Proper Motion of Eta-Draconis;" the other on "The Harvard Observatory System of Communicating Time for Civil Purposes." He briefly described various methods of communicating time for fixed observations hitherto in use, as follows:

1. The electric clock method, invented in 1840, by Bain, of Scotland, and founded on the principles discovered by Oersted, in 1820, that if a wire be wound around a free needle, and a current passed through it, the needle may be made to vibrate in opposite directions by changing the direction of the current. Bain's clock was dependent wholly upon electricity for its motive force.

2. The methods by electric dials or copying clocks invented by Wheatstone.

3. The spring pendulum electric clock invented by Shepherd, of London, in which the pendulum was kept in motion by a spring which was wound up by a magnet on each return.

4. The Jones' system of controlled clocks, in which electricity controls the motion of the pendulum instead of producing the motion, as in Bain's method. The clock is made like any ordinary clock, with movement and escapement of its own. The pendulum is made to follow the pendulum of the normal or standard clocks by the retarding or accelerating effect of the induced current of electricity.

5. The method of dropping time-balls.

6. The method by firing signal guns.

About three years since Prof. Joseph Winlock, Director of Harvard College Observatory, introduced the system now in use. Like all of Prof. Winlock's inventions it is remarkable for its great simplicity. It consists simply in inserting an ordinary sounder into the line passing through the clock. At every second beat of the pendulum the circuit is broken and a click of the armature of the sounder is heard. No matter how many sounders there may be on the line, no matter how long the line may be, there will be instantaneous clicks every time the circuit is broken by the swinging of the pendulum. But the clock is so arranged that every fifty-eighth second is omitted, so that when one wishes to ascertain the error of his timepiece, he has only to watch for the omitted break, and the first click of the magnet after this is the beginning of a minute as shown by the normal clock at Harvard College Observatory. If there is an uncertainty of over one minute, it can be removed by comparing at any even five minutes, when there is an omission of breaks for about twenty-five seconds.

This system has proved an entire success. It possesses this great advantage, viz., that it can never give the time incorrectly. When the line is down, one must do what is done when he wishes to send a message under similar circumstances—wait until it is repaired. The moment the circuit is re-established, the same moment the time is correctly given. The time clock is kept within a single second of the truth by means of small shot. The addition of a small bird-shot affects the rate about one-tenth of a second each day. It might be supposed that it is a very easy matter to keep the clock within this limit, and so it is when daily observations can be made; but considerable judgment is required to keep the rate at zero by means of shot during a long interval of cloudy weather. The trouble is this, that very often the addition of one, two, or three shots, seems to produce no effect on the rate; but the addition of the fourth produces the effect due to all four. The time by this system is now furnished to the City of Boston, to the City of Cambridge, to all the railroads centring in Boston except one, to many jewelers, and to the Waltham Watch Company at Waltham. At noon the clock is thrown into connection with the lines running from Boston, thus furnishing standard time to all stations along the various railroads.

Other papers in this section were two by Prof. Hough, of Albany, two by Prof. A. A. Breneman, of Pennsylvania, one by Jas. D. Warner, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and three by Prof. A. W. Wright, of New-Haven. The majority were too abstruse for reporting. Prof. Breneman exhibited a simple form of pulse-taker, or "sphygmograph." The instrument consists of a glass tube about three-eighths of an inch in diameter, bent at right angles, funnel-shaped at one end and closed at the other, the upright portion being reduced for a short space near the middle to about one-sixth the diameter of the main tube. The tube is filled with mercury up to the point of contraction, and sheet rubber stretched tightly over the mouth of the funnel. When this mouth is placed on the pulse at the wrist [illegible] the arterial impulse [illegible] mercury causes its ascent to the capillary portion of the tube. The motion will be found quite evident, and may be registered by an electrical apparatus.

THE CHEMICAL SUBSECTION.

The subsection on chemistry was organized by the appointment of Prof. S. W. Johnson, of Sheffield Scientific School, as Chairman; Prof. A. P. S. Stuart, late of Illinois Industrial University, as Secretary. A subcommittee was elected consisting of Profs. Hunt, Silliman, and Hedrich. The following papers were read: "On Lithium Glass," by Chas. B. Dudley. The paper gave the results of an investigation into the properties of a glass made with lithium in place of potassium for optical purposes. Index of refraction, 1.6.

Other papers in this section, some of them of much value, were as follows: "On the Use of a Glazed Wrought-Iron Tube for Nitrogen Determinations," by A. P. S. Stuart, of Clinton, Mass.; and two papers by Dr. J. Laurence Smith, of Kentucky, "On the Mineral Warwickite," "On Metal Iron in Basaltic Rock and the Dissociation of Oxide of Iron;" and the exhibition of a new sulphuretted hydrogen apparatus by H. Carmichael, of Brunswick, Me.

SECTION B.

The first paper in Section B was "Darlingtonia Californica, an Insectivorous Plant," by Prof. William M. Canby. This is a California pitcher plant. It was first discovered in 1842 but not much investigated until 1851; indeed there was but little opportunity for investigation. It is in some respects unlike the pitcher plant, but resembles it in others. The studies in which this paper is made had to be taken from the dried plant. The saracenia has a similar structure. This plant (the *Darlingtonia*) is an insect trapper. The leaves in some localities are employed as insect catchers, just like saracenia. It has a sticky fluid like that. The extent of the exudation is plainly to be seen in the dried plant. There are along the edge of the wing minute bristles. The exudation is very offensive after the insects have become macerated in it, which they do to the depth of four or five inches. The secretions are very sweet, which attracts the insects. One characteristic is that the leaves are all twisted in one direction. During the ensuing interesting discussion Prof. Brewer stated that he examined the plants in the original locality of Dr. Pickering in 1862, and the next year he discovered localities on Smith's River, in extreme Southern Oregon and North-western California. Both of these localities were at much lower elevations than related in the paper, the latter not over a thousand feet. He had examined the pubescence of the wings and interior only this morning, and had marked the adaptation to its uses as an insect trap. On the wings the hairs point toward the orifice, in the interior they point downward. The twist of the stem he conjectured was to direct the climbing insects more certainly toward the orifice. The colors of the plant aid in attracting flying insects, and are but poorly seen in the dried specimens. The hood in the bright sunlights of the Sierra Nevada seems almost luminous. It will be noticed that the structure of the hood is very like certain modern fly-traps, where the insects are enticed upon sugar beneath a glass or wire vessel—as they rise they fly upward, as is the way of flies, and go in. They never fly downward through the opening. The first time he had seen these traps he concluded the invention had been stolen from nature, as the resemblance to the Darlingtonia contrivance was so obvious.

Prof. E. S. Morse read a valuable paper "On the Relations of Dentalium."

Prof. G. K. Gilbert, of Washington, read a paper on "The Recency of Certain Volcanoes of the Western United States," and the morning session closed with a paper, a communication from the venerable Mrs. Almira Lincoln Phelps, upon the "Progress of Science in Maryland." Mrs. Phelps is a sister of the late Emma Willard. The paper was read by Prof. Morse, and at its conclusion the section adjourned, and the members paid their regards to Mrs Phelps, who was present.

In the afternoon Section B divided into two subsections, Geology and Biology. The most distinguished American naturalist, Prof. James D. Dana, of New-Haven, was chosen chairman of the geological section. The following papers were read: "On the Equivalency of the Coal Measures of the United States and Europe," by C. A. White; "On Some Localities of Contact of Trap and Sandstone in the Connecticut Valley," by Prof. Wm. N. Rice, of Wesleyan University; "On the Disintegration of Rocks, and its Geological Significance," by Dr. T. S. Hunt, of Boston. Prof. Dana made some instructive remarks at the conclusion of Prof. Rice's paper, which was listened to with great attention.

After the reading of Prof. Hunt's paper the section adjourned until 8 P. M., the interval being occupied by an excursion to Tariffville to witness a peculiar geological formation.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN HESTER STREET.

A FIVE-STORY BUILDING IN FLAMES—LOSSES AND INSURANCES.

About 7:30 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered by an officer of the Fourteenth Precinct, on the second floor of the five-story brick building Nos. 175, 177, and 179 Hester street. The officer immediately sounded an alarm, which was promptly answered by the arrival of the firemen, who lost no time in getting to work, and soon several streams of water were being poured into the burning building. Seeing that the force on the ground would be unable to cope with the flames, which spread with such rapidity that they reached the roof in about fifteen minutes, the engineer in charge sent out a second alarm, and the portion of the Fire Department in the adjoining district were soon after assisting to fight the fire, which by this time had spread throughout nearly the whole of the three upper floors. The building is 75 feet front by 50 feet deep, and as the interior was enveloped in flames the firemen had considerable difficulty in directing the streams of water where they would be of any use on the upper floors. A line of hose was taken up on the building adjoining on Mott street, and another on the building No. 181 Hester street, and the firemen soon succeeded in raising ladders on the Mott street side, and raising a line of hose to the fifth floor. It was learned that on the third floor there were six presses, weighing 2,200 pounds each, and the firemen were ordered not to risk their lives by going into the building. The flames burned through the roof, and for a short time it was feared that it would fall in. It was 9 o'clock before the fire was fully under control. It originated in the rear portion of the second floor, and is supposed to have been caused by the wood work igniting from the ovens used for the drying of buttons. Inspector McDermott was on the ground shortly after the breaking out of the fire, and found that the only reserves there were those from the Fifteenth Precinct. He was forced to send to the Sixth, Eighth, and Fifth Precincts for reserves, as it was impossible for the force of Police then on the ground to keep back the crowd, which was increasing every moment and crowding so close about the engines that the firemen could not work to advantage.

The following is a list of the occupants, with their losses, as far as could be ascertained:

The first floor of No. 176 was occupied by John McArdle, liquor-dealer, whose fixtures were damaged to the extent of $500 by water; insured. The first floor and basement of No. 177 was occupied by Grunning & Tillich, Metropolitan Mustard Mills, who lose $3,000; insured for $2,000 in the Mississippi Valley Insurance Company. The second floor of Nos. 175 and 177 was occupied by George H. Smith, manufacturer of buttons, who loses $2,500 on stock and machinery. The second floor of No. 179 was unoccupied. The third floor of Nos. 175, 177, and 179 was occupied by A. Steinan, quilt manufacturer. Damage to stock, $1,500; insured. The fourth floor is vacant. The fifth floor is occupied by James McNaught, skirt printer, who loses $15,000 on stock and machinery; no insurance.

The building is owned by Mrs. Titus, and was damaged to the extent of $7,500; insured. It was reported that A. T. Stewart had $10,000 worth of skirts on the fifth floor, and that H. B. Claflin also had a considerable quantity there to be printed, but the truth of this could not be verified.

TWO OLD MEN COMMIT SUICIDE.

Julius Richter, aged sixty years, committed suicide some time during Sunday night by taking a dose of poison at his residence, No. 105 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. He was last seen alive on Sunday afternoon, when he returned home considerably under the influence of liquor. He was a manufacturer and repairer of musical instruments, and yesterday morning one of his neighbors noticed that the little shop was not open at the usual hour. The neighbor went around to the rear, and, looking in the window, saw Richter lying on his side on the floor, in front of the bed. The door of the store was forced open, and the old man was found to be dead, with a loaded revolver lying by his side. As none of the chambers were discharged, and no wound or blood appeared, it was evident he had not shot himself. County Physician Dod was notified, and, on examination, found that the deceased had taken a dose of poison. Domestic difficulties and the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants are assigned as causes for the rash act.

At an early hour yesterday morning, the dead body of an old man was found lying on the ground directly beneath his bedroom window, in an alleyway between two houses, on Wheeler's Point Road, Newark, N. J. The presumption is that deceased threw himself out of the window, as he had been drinking very heavily of late, and on one occasion, about three years ago, he attempted to hang himself when he was an inmate of the Poor-house. The name of deceased was Wendeline Longdecker, and he was seventy-six years old. For a few months past he had been living with Mr. Louis Schaeffer, at No. 63 Wheeler's Point Road, foot of Elm street. County Physician Dod was notified, and will investigate the case.

DETERMINED TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

At 6:50 P. M. yesterday John Earle, aged thirty-two years, of No. 150 West Twentieth street, and employed as a porter by Magnin, Guedin & Co., jewelers, at No. 652 Broadway, attempted to commit suicide while in Bond street alley, in the rear of the store. He took the contents of an ounce bottle of laudanum, when he was discovered by Officer Barry, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who brought him to the station-house. While the Sergeant was asking him questions in front of the desk, Earle suddenly drew a knife from his pocket and, remarking that he might as well finish the work, attempted to stab himself, but was prevented by Roundsman Harvey, who took the knife from him. Dr. Downs, of Amity street, and Police Surgeon Walker were called in, and administered the usual antidotes, and then ordered the man's removal to the hospital, where he was subsequently taken.

THE HAVEMEYER MANDAMUS.

DECISION OF JUDGE WESTBROOK IN THE FOURTH AVENUE IMPROVEMENT CASE.

In the case of the People ex rel. the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, against William F. Havemeyer, Mayor of the City of New-York, brought to compel the Mayor by peremptory mandamus to countersign a warrant for the city's one-half part of the certificate, given by the Superintending Engineer in May last, of the amount of money actually expended and then due on account of the improvement upon the Fourth avenue, as already stated in THE TIMES, Judge Westbrook has decided in favor of the application.

The opinion of Judge Westbrook, after a full statement of the provisions of the law under which the improvement is made, examines in detail each of the objections made by the counsel of the Mayor to the granting of the writ, which were: First, that a mandamus was not the proper remedy; second, that several of the items which made up the gross amount of the certificate, for the one-half part of which the Mayor is sought to be compelled to countersign a warrant, were not authorized by the law of 1872 to be included in the sum for one-half of which the City was liable; and third, that for various reasons the act aforesaid was unconstitutional. These objections are fully stated, and each is separately discussed and overruled.

The opinion is lengthy and elaborate, and we publish only so much of it as answers the objection that the act is unconstitutional because it makes a gift of the City's money to the Harlem Railroad Company, and that which holds that the Mayor is estopped from raising any of the objections taken by him. Judge Westbrook says: "The last objection urged is that 'Chapter 702 of the laws of 1872 is also unconstitutional and void in so far as it imposes the payment of this money upon the City of New-York for the benefit of the Harlem Railroad Company, as the compelling of such payment is beyond the scope and province of the legislative power.' Assuming the truth of the statement contained in the objection that the tax is for 'the benefit of the Harlem Railroad Company,' the objection is without force. There is no such limitation in the taxing power of the Legislature. In Town of Guilford against the Supervisors of Chenango County, (13 N. Y., 143,) before cited in answer to the objection that the law imposing the tax was a mere gift to the parties in whose favor it was imposed, Judge Davis said: 'The Legislature is not confined in its appropriations of the public moneys, or of the sums to be raised by taxation in favor of individuals, to cases in which a legal demand exists against the State. It can thus recognize claims founded in equity and justice in the largest sense of those terms, or in gratitude or charity.' In Litchfield vs. Vernon, (41 New-York, 123,) also before quoted, Judge Grover, (page 134,) speaking of the previously-cited case, says: 'In that case it was held that the Legislature had the power to impose a tax upon the inhabitants to pay a claim that had no legal validity, and that could in no way be enforced against the town. In other words, that it was in the power of the Legislature to impose a tax upon a locality for any purpose deemed proper, and that its power in this respect is not restricted by the Constitution of the State.' The opinion of Mason, in People vs. Lawrence (41 N. Y., 137. See pages 140, 141, 142,) is to the same effect. The case of People vs. Batcheller (53 N. Y., 128,) does not conflict with these views. It simply decides that a law requiring a town without the consent of its inhabitants to become a stockholder in a railroad company is unconstitutional. But the objection assumes a fact which is not true. The provisions are not for the benefit of the relator exclusively. This we have heretofore endeavored to show in this opinion. The proper improvement and use of the avenue by both the City and the railroad, and to make the one consistent with the other, were the results to be attained. What part of the work justly belonged to the City, and what part to the relator, it was difficult to define with accuracy, and the work to be done by each was so interlaced that it was deemed wise to direct its construction under a single plan. Perhaps, from parts of this work the railroad receives the larger benefit, and from others the City. The Legislature in its wisdom has assessed the one-half part upon each. The power is nothing different from what is exercised in behalf of municipal corporations every day. A street is opened and graded through agricultural lands. In such a case the amount to be paid by the city or village as a whole is always considerable, and yet the objection was never made, or, if made, has never prevailed, that it was unconstitutional to tax the entire municipality for work a part of which, at least, benefited individuals only. Such owners are presumed to pay for that part which specially benefits them, in the assessments which they pay for such benefits, over and above their share of the general tax, to which they also contribute. So, in this case, the Legislature has determined that one-half of the cost of the improvement, over and beyond its proportion of the tax levied upon the city, should be paid by the relator as its share of the peculiar benefit resulting therefrom. It is not for this court to say that this apportionment is unjust. To that body, as the Supreme arbiter under our Constitution, was the right to decide committed, and with its decision this court has neither the power nor inclination to interfere. Doubtless, in the exercise of their great powers, they will often err, as any tribunal which is but human will, but no system of government has ever yet been devised, and none ever will be established, which shall in any department always do exact justice, and whose lawful powers, if stretched to their fullest extent, might not work injustice in particular cases. In the grant of power much must be conceded to the discretion, good sense, and integrity of the individual or body to whom it is granted, but the concession of that which is fully given should never be withheld, because extreme cases can be supposed in which it might be exercised with danger to the public. Practically, it will generally be found that the danger is largely imaginative, and the injury claimed to be done scarcely perceptible.

Before closing this opinion it may be well to advert to another view applicable to each of the objections urged. Statutes and constitutional rights existing in favor of a party, natural or artificial, may be waived. May not the act of 1872 be regarded as the embodiment of an agreement between the parties to which all have assented—upon which all have acted—and the withdrawal of either from which can not be permitted, because by its conduct it has induced the other to incur responsibilities, which, it may fairly be argued, would not have been incurred if the other had not assented? The relator accepted the law by making the contract for the work which the act required it to make. The City, *through its offices*, accepted it, by no protest against its provisions, by allowing the Chief Engineer of its Board of Public Works to become a member of the Board of Construction which directed the work and controlled the expenditure by using its machinery for the collection of taxes, to assess, levy, collect, and receive into the City Treasury its one half of the cost, by drawing warrants and paying over a million dollars therein; and through its citizens by the payment of the tax levied for the City's share of the cost. Thus all parties have agreed—the City through every officer and every tax-payer. No rule of law and no rule of honesty should permit objections to prevail which have been so fully and explicitly waived. As against the respondent, however, the strength of the point founded upon the acquiescence of the City in the law of 1872 has not yet been stated. Every tax-payer in this municipality has not only assented to the act, but actually executed it. As a law imposing a tax, if it may be so regarded, it has already spent its force by the assessment and collection thereof, and the obtainment of the money for this purpose only. Every tax-payer has actually paid his, her, and its proportion of the amount which the City was to pay as its share of the cost of this great improvement into the treasury thereof; and all except that part which has been paid over in execution of the law still remains therein pledged to this object. It can not be used for any other purpose without a fraud upon the parties from whom it was collected, and who paid it that this work should not fail. When the Mayor refuses to countersign this warrant, as the law commands, he refuses not in order to protect his constituency from money oppressively to be taken against their will, but to defeat their wishes and to appropriate their means to some use other than that to which they have pledged and dedicated it. His action in so doing is not only contrary to the desire of the relator, but to that of the body of the people, whom he professes to represent, and whose voice he should obey. The citizens of New-York have a right to insist that their means shall be used for the very purposes to which they have applied them, and none of their officers should be allowed to refuse to execute the trust which they under the law have committed to their hands in the belief that the provisions of such trust would be faithfully executed. The result of my examination is, that the peremptory mandamus asked for should issue."

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Capt. Robert H. Hall, of West Point, is at the Sturtevant House.

Bishop Joseph C. Talbot, of Indiana, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Ex-Gov. R. C. McCormick, of Arizona, is at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Gov. Andrew G. Curtin and Judge Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania, are at the Astor House.

Gen. J. N. Knapp, of Gov. Dix's staff, and Ex-Gov. Leland Standford, of California, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Vice President Henry Wilson, George W. Childs of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, and Anthony J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

Associate Justice Samuel F. Miller, of the United States Supreme Court; Hon. Henry C. Kelsey, of New-Jersey; and Ex-Gov. A. R. Shepherd, of the District of Columbia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

SARATOGA.

HORSE AND BOAT RACING.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL REGATTA—TO-DAY'S HORSE-RACES—POOL-SELLING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Monday, Aug. 17, 1874.

It is now the height of the season here, and the village (as Saratogians still persist in calling it) is as full of visitors as it is possible to find accommodation for. The supposition that people merely come here for recreation and to spend money may be true, but still there is a busy aspect in the place that reminds one of New-York on a Saturday afternoon. People are continually moving from one place to another, and Broadway presents an animated scene. On Friday next the Democratic Central Committee meets at the United States Hotel, and the politicians are swarming in to swell the proportions of the crowds. It has been proposed to hold the Democratic Convention here, instead of at Utica, the argument being advanced that the latter place has not sufficient hotel accommodations to satisfy the exalted tastes of the Democratic managers. I have it from good authority that the change will in all probability be made, which will be another lucky hit for the hotel-keepers.

The preparations for the international regatta under the auspices of the Saratoga Rowing Association are progressing rapidly, and the boats and crews are arriving from all quarters. The entries closed on Saturday night, and the fifty-five announced are divided as follows: Single sculls, (New-York State championship,) seven entries; double-scull shells, five entries; senior single-scull shells, thirteen entries; pair-oared shells, five entries. For the junior single-scull race, on the third day, there are twelve entries, and for the four-oared sculls thirteen entries. The clubs that will participate in the regatta are the Argonautas, of Bergen Point, N. J.; Atalanta, Athletic, and Gramercy, of New-York; Atlantic, Hoboken; Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto, Canada; Amateur Boating Club, Portland, Me.; Beaverwick Rowing Club and Mutual Rowing Club, of Albany; Buffalo Rowing Club, Chesapeake Boat Club, of Norfolk, Va.; Carolina and Palmetto Boat Clubs, of Charleston, S. C.; Chicago Scullers, Duquesne, of Allegheny City, Penn.; Grand Haven Club, of Grand Haven, Mich.; Gleam Club, of Bath, Me.; Potomac, of Washington, D. C.; Seawanhakas, of Greenpoint, Long Island; Saratoga Rowing Association, Union Springs Rowing Club, New-York; Vernon, of Savannah, Ga., and Wah-wah-sum, of Saginaw, Mich. It will thus be seen that every section of the country is represented, but it is regretted that but one outside club has been entered, which in a great measure reduces the regatta in its international character. The benefit tendered the Rowing Association by the racing authorities will take place on Friday next, and a fine programme has been arranged, and if the friends of rowing lend their assistance a large sum will be netted.

The unexpected victory of Picolo in the mile and an eighth, on Saturday, has occasioned much discussion, and of course there are many arguments advanced by the knowing ones to prove that the race was a "scratch." That it was not so can be easily seen from the reports of the previous mile and an eighth which Madge won. Picolo then carried 100 pounds, and ran a good race, and on Saturday he carried 17 pounds less. One heavy betting man stood on the quarterstretch at the finish of the race, with arms folded as if transfixed, and with distended eyes watched the return of the horses to the weighing stand. His peculiar action attracted the attention of friends, who approached and asked him if he had struck the right horse? "Struck the right horse!" he exclaimed; "how can a man win when a horse drops from the clouds to take the money out of your pocket?" The question remained unanswered, and the central figure retired in disgust to a secluded corner to brood over his ill-luck. The little colored boy who rode Picolo held two of the twenty tickets sold in the Paris pools. So disastrous was the race that several men went home on Saturday's train despondent and penniless.

Steel Eyes appears to be the favorite for the Jerome Stakes, the great three-year-old stake to be run on the first day of the Fall meeting of the American Jockey. When the book opened a few days since he was quoted at 6 to 1, but there was such a rush to get on him that the price was shortened to 4 to 1. The book is nearly full on him. Brigand is next in demand, and the odds have been cut down on him.

TO-MORROW'S PROGRAMME.

To-morrow will be the fifth day of the second meeting, and the programme presents three attractive races. The first is a sweepstakes for three-year olds, $100 entrance, half forfeit, and $700 added, two miles; penalties to winners of $1,500 and over. There are nineteen nominations, and the starters will be A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. f. Vandalite, by Vandal, out of Vesperlight, by Childe Harold, 117 pounds; Oden Bowie's b. c. Picolo, by Concord, out of Maudina, 110 pounds; H. Gaffney's b. c. Culpeper, by Revolver, out of Gentle Annie, by Ringgold, 115 pounds; W. Cottrill's ch. c. Planter, by Planet, out of Lark, by Lexington, 110 pounds. The second race is a free handicap for two-year olds, one mile, and the starters will be McDaniel's colt by Australian, out of Betty Ward, 99 pounds; McGrath's Aristides, 96 pounds; Lorillard's Risk, 96 pounds; Reynolds' Aniella, 90 pounds; A. B. Lewis & Co.'s Victorious, 93 pounds; Bowie's Holbrook, 90 pounds, and Stringfield's Enlister, 91 pounds. The third race is a free handicap, for all ages, a mile and a half, in which there are Jack Frost, 4 years, 108 pounds; London, 5 years, 106 pounds; Galway, 4 years, 100 pounds; B. F. Carver, 4 years, 98 pounds, and b. f. Mollie Darling, 3 years, 80 pounds. The weather is fine, and there is every indication of a grand day's sport. The pools on the several events sold as follows:

TWO MILES.

Vandalite	$260	$400	$410
Planter	255	400	410
Culpeper	130	150	110
Picolo	75	150	110
Total	$720	$1,100	$1,040

MILE AND A HALF.

Jack Frost	$260	$510
Galway	225	300
London	235	375
Mollie Darling	70	100
B. F. Carver	70	100
Total	$860	$1,385

TWO-YEAR OLD.

Aristides	$60	Holbrook	25
Aniella	55	Enlister	20
McDaniel's	50	Victorious	20
Babylon	30		
Risk	25	Total	$285

A JUVENILE BOAT RACE.

At 6 o'clock last evening a juvenile boat race took place at the Battery. The contestants, though quite young, exhibited considerable prowess in the handling of the oar. One of the boys, William Claflin, is seventeen years of age, vigorous, and of fine, healthy formation. He resides with his parents in the First Ward. The other two boys are equally healthy. Owing to the fact that Claflin was older than the other two, he agreed to pull against both of them. The other two boys, whose names are James Heney and John Mansfield, who reside also with their parents in the First Ward, and who are each fourteen years of age, immediately took up the challenge. The friends of both parties agreed to put down $10 a side on the little contestants. The race was a very interesting and exciting one, and its novelty attracted to the scene many passers-by, who would not otherwise care about witnessing it. The course was a little upward of a mile in length, and was from the Battery baths around a schooner lying in the river at a temporary anchorage and back again to the baths. As it was a private matter no announcement was made of it, and only the immediate friends of each were present. Claflin, the elder boy, pulled a magnificent oar, and was about two lengths in advance of his adversaries until he arrived at the turning point—the schooner before alluded to. Here in a desperate attempt to make a pretty and cautious turn he broke a row-lock. The result was that he had to shift his oars and change from one seat to another. The two opposing and energetic youths, taking advantage of his trouble, rowed with commendable vigor. Claflin, however, soon replaced himself in position and pulled with vigor. He gained rapidly on them, though they were many lengths ahead, and would have unquestionably beaten them had the course been a little longer. The two boys, Haney and Mansfield, won the race, coming in a boat's length ahead of Claflin. Claflin is confident he can beat his two younger opponents. The friends of both were very enthusiastic about the matter, and are determined to arrange another match between the boys.

ATTEMPTED SWINDLE BY A CANVASSER.

Last week, a man named Herbert accepted a position as a canvasser for a private directory being published by Messrs. Philips, Andrade & Co., Directory Publishers, No. 81 Nassau street. Yesterday Herbert presented to his employers a forged order for a half-page advertisement purporting to come from Messrs. Joseph Dixon & Co., manufacturers of stove polish, upon which he demanded commission. The firm refused, on the grounds that they desired to test the order. Thereupon Herbert became very indignant, and walked out of the office. Upon examination it was found that the order for $75 worth of advertisements was a forgery. Herbert is an Englishman, about forty-eight years old. He was arrested yesterday afternoon, and is now in the Tombs. This morning, Messrs. Philips, Andrade & Co. will prefer a charge against him.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

MR. BEECHER SICK WITH "THE HAY FEVER"—THE SUIT TO BE BROUGHT BY MR. TILTON—MRS. BEECHER'S DISTRUST OF FRANK MOULTON.

At the Plymouth Church prayer-meeting on Friday evening last, Mr. Thos. G. Shearman intimated that letters had been written to Mr. Beecher by one of his enemies, and replies obtained, with the premeditated design of manufacturing evidence against him. The letters are supposed to have been written by a member of the church. As yet they have not been used against Mr. Beecher, but it was inferred from the manner in which Mr. Shearman spoke that they might at some future time be produced by those who are now engaged in assailing the reputation of the Pastor of Plymouth Church. By way of illustrating the manner in which the letters in question were obtained from Mr. Beecher, Mr. Shearman last evening presupposed a case something like the following: A wished to obtain evidence of the consent of B to a vile transaction which he knew Mr. Beecher would never consent to, and accomplished his purpose in this way. A letter was written to Mr. Beecher asking his assistance for some laudable object, and Mr. Beecher being a good, charitable man promises his aid. Another letter is written to him asking his aid for the carrying out of a vile transaction, and to this he returns an imperative refusal. But the answer to the first letter is placed in the envelope in which the answer to the last letter arrived, and by exhibiting it as the answer to that letter the desired evidence of consent to the vile transaction is obtained. Mr. Shearman said that some such fraud was practiced upon Mr. Beecher, but by whom could not be ascertained. It was equally impossible to discover how a knowledge of this fact came to Mr. Beecher's lawyers before the production of the letters in evidence against him.

The Investigating Committee held no meeting yesterday, nor did the members of the subcommittee appointed to prepare the report come together. District Attorney Winslow, to whom is intrusted the greater part of the work of getting up the report, was at Shelter Island yesterday, and will not return to Brooklyn until this afternoon. The evidence taken by the Investigating Committee, aside from that which has already been published, does not possess much interest, but is said to be strongly confirmatory of the facts set forth in Mr. Beecher's statement. It is not probable that any material part of it will be published before the final report is made to the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee. Among the ladies who gave evidence before the committee were Mrs. Beecher. It appears from her testimony that from the first she regarded Mr. Frank Moulton with distrust, and strongly advised her husband to reject the friendly offers of the "mutual friend." Mr. Beecher was at his Peekskill farm yesterday suffering from his annual attack of "hay fever." Mr. Tilton and his lawyer had a long interview yesterday, after which the latter left town. The summons and complaint in the suit about to be brought by Mr. Tilton against Mr. Beecher has not yet been served on the latter. Mr. Shearman, talking of the suit yesterday, expressed the opinion that Tilton would be glad enough to go into it, but that the lawyers would be slow to proceed without money. Mr. Shearman thought of writing to Ex-Judge Morris, Tilton's counsel, in a day or two, asking him to proceed if he had a case. It was understood yesterday that Mr. Tilton was engaged with the counsel who conducted his suit against Henry C. Bowen for breach of contract, in hunting up evidence contradictory of the statement made by Mr. Beecher that it was through the exercise of his influence that Bowen settled the suit and paid Tilton the money. An elaborate answer to Mr. Beecher's statement before the Investigating Committee is being prepared by Mr. Tilton. Every statement made by Mr. Beecher will be reviewed by Mr. Tilton, and evidence furnished which, in the opinion of the latter, will completely refute the allegations of the Pastor of Plymouth Church. This answer will be long, but will not be submitted until Mr. Moulton has spoken. The latter is anxiously looked for in Brooklyn. It is generally believed by Mr. Tilton's friends that Mr. Moulton will come back, after advising with Gen. Butler, prepared to publish the first statement prepared by him. Mr. Moulton's friends claim that he will be able to completely refute the charges of black-mail made by Mr. Beecher.

MOULTON'S WHEREABOUTS.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—A reporter meeting Frank Moulton in Salem, to-day, asked him if he had read this morning's papers. He replied that he had not. The substance of the statement in the New-York *Sunday Mercury* regarding Moulton's being saved from the informer Jayne's hands by Mr. Beecher's intervention was related to Mr. Moulton, when he vouchsafed the reply, "I look like a man that has been saved, don't I?" He also volunteered the statement that he "had done only what any honorable man would do." To another reporter who approached him, Moulton said: "I promise very well, but I don't bore worth a d—." He intimated that he had nothing more to say to the Beecher Investigating Committee.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 17.—Mr. Francis D. Moulton returned to this city to-day. This afternoon a representative of the *Argus* succeeded in obtaining some information from him which leaves no doubt that he has prepared a modified statement in regard to the charges of blackmailing in Mr. Beecher's published defense, which will also bear out the assertions heretofore made by him in regard to the affair. Mr. Moulton's stenographer was with him until this morning. Mr. Moulton returned to Boston to-night in the boat on his way to New-York.

FORMOSA.

ITS GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION AND CONDITION—SKETCH OF ITS HISTORY.

Formosa, the scene of present difficulties between the Chinese and Japanese Governments, is an island of 15,000 square miles in the China Sea, between 22° and 25° 30′ N., and lon. 120° 30′ and 122° E. It is about 245 miles long, and 100 wide at its broadest part. The whole coast of the island facing the mainland, and a considerable distance inland belongs to China, and forms part of the province of Fokien, from which it is distant about ninety miles. The remainder of the island is occupied by aborigines. A ridge of snow-covered volcanic mountains called Muh Ran Shan, the highest summits of which are supposed to be 12,000 feet above the level of the sea, intersect the island from north to south. The declivities are clothed with luxuriant trees and pasture grounds, which give the island a very beautiful appearance, from whence is derived its Portuguese name signifying "beautiful." On the west side of the island a number of mountain streams run down to the sea, and the soil on the mountain slopes is extremely fertile and well cultivated. The trade in rice, which is of superior quality, between Formosa and the main land, employs about 300 vessels. Wheat, millet, maize, sugar-cane, oranges, pine-apples, guavas, cocoa-nuts, areca-nuts, peaches, apricots, figs, grapes, pomegranates, chestnuts, melons, and vegetables of various kinds are also grown in large quantities. In addition to rice, camphor, salt, sulphur, maize, fruits, timber and other produce are exported from the island. The commerce of Formosa is confined chiefly to Fokien, and a few other eastern provinces of China, from which it imports green tea, raw silk, and woolen and cotton stuffs. The domestic animals of the island are buffalos, horses, asses, goats, sheep, hogs, and cattle, and the eastern part is said to be infested with tigers, leopards, and wolves. In 1848 a large area of coal of excellent quality was discovered near the village of Killon, in the north-eastern part of the island. The Aborigines, who are slenderly shaped, and of olive complexion, wear long hair and blacken their teeth. They are divided into different tribes, have no written language, and are said to be honest in their dealings, but revengeful when provoked. The Chinese portion of the island is divided into four districts, and the capital is named Tai-wan-foo. The Chinese did not know of the existence of Formosa until the year 1403, and their authority over it was not established until 1683, since which time it has progressed satisfactorily under their rule. Large quantities of land have been purchased by speculators, who encourage emigration from the mainland, and offer considerable inducements to settlers. The wealthy colonists are dissatisfied with the Chinese Government, to which they are a fruitful source of uneasiness from the frequency of their revolts. Literature flourishes on the island, and many of the residents of Fokien send their sons thither to be educated. Formosa has few available harbors, and the southern channel is remarkable for its violent northerly winds and heavy seas. The Dutch became masters of the island in 1632, but were expelled by the famous pirate Coxinga, whose followers ruled until the Chinese obtained possession. The climate of Formosa is salubrious, and its population is estimated at 2,500,000.

ARREST OF A POLICY-DEALER.

William Burke, a policy-dealer, of No. 102 Nassau street, who has for some time past been carrying on his business under the pretense of being a banker, was arrested and locked up in the Second Precinct Station-house, yesterday. Evidence of the character of his business was obtained by Detective Dennin, of the Second Precinct, who bought what is technically known as a "gig," or lottery ticket, from Burke. The books and papers of the concern were also secured by the Police.

THE TORRINI MURDER.

It will be remembered by the readers of THE TIMES that on Saturday last a man named O'Brien, keeper of an oyster saloon in Flushing avenue, stated to Gen. Jourdan, President of the Brooklyn Police Commission, that on the evening of the murder Salvadore Torrini, the murdered man, with one James Donohoe and a man named Owens, had been eating oysters in his saloon. On this information Donohoe was arrested. Donohoe is a young man, a hatter by trade, and does not bear a very good reputation. On the other hand, the man O'Brien is an ex-convict, and of equally if not worse character. Donohoe was at once arrested by Detectives Folk and Corwin and brought before Gen. Jourdan. Donohoe positively declared that he was not in O'Brien's saloon on last Wednesday night, and said that he had been sitting on the stoop of a house with several companions until after 10 o'clock. His companions, whom he named, were then sent for, and on being brought before Gen. Jourdan fully corroborated Donohoe's statement. Donohoe was then discharged. Gen. Jourdan then ordered that Torrini's stomach be opened, in order that the presence or non-presence of oysters there might afford some evidence as to the truth or falsity of O'Brien's story. This was done, and oysters were found. Orders were at once given for Donohoe's arrest, which has been effected. He is now in custody. The police are in search of the man named Owens, whom O'Brien claims was in the saloon with Donohoe and Torrini. They yesterday arrested a man named William Owens, who was subsequently discharged, O'Brien declaring he was not the man who was in company with Donohoe.

Torrini was buried in Calvary Cemetery yesterday. His body was taken from Parker's Morgue, in Union avenue, and brought to the cemetery under the direction of "Diego" White, the saloon-keeper, of Oliver street, New-York, who paid all expenses.

It would now appear, by information received yesterday evening, that the supposed murderer of Signor Salvadore Torrino is known to the Brooklyn Police, and that New-York detectives have been called in to work up the case, in conjunction with the Brooklyn officers. The first clue which the Brooklyn officers had to this startling discovery was published in THE TIMES of yesterday morning. Mr. De La Hoyd, keeper of a saloon corner of Flushing and Franklin avenues, informed the Police that on the evening of the murder three Italians had entered his saloon. Two of them were men of medium stature, the other was a tall man. One of the small men was Torrino. Torrino drank whisky; the other two drank water. At 9 o'clock the other two men came back without Torrino, and after talking in a very excited manner, drank brandy and left. The tall man seemed even more excited than his companion. From this the suspicions of the keeper of the place were excited, and he at once communicated with the Police. From the description of the tall man as furnished by De La Hoyd, the detectives at once recognized him as an Italian of desperate character named Luigi Caramonti, who was a feather brush-maker by trade. In 1872 Caramonti was arrested by Fire Marshal Keady for having set fire to the frame house of Signor Farache, No. 35 Myrtle avenue. He was captured by Ex-Detective Riggs, after a desperate struggle. Caramonti, who is also an ex State Prison convict, having served a term in State Prison for counterfeiting, was at the time of his arrest armed with a revolver and a dagger. Since the identification of Caramonti's photograph, by De La Hoyd various Italians have been sent for from Central Office, and questioned by Sergeant Frost regarding his whereabouts. His arrest is momentarily expected.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Nineteenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening in Tenth avenue, near Sixty-fifth street, Charles F. Bruder in the chair. The hall was crowded, and great interest was manifested by those present. After some discussion as to the advisability of removing the head-quarters of the association from the present location to the corner of One Hundredth street and Tenth avenue, it was decided that no change should be made. Names of persons suitable and willing to serve as Republican inspectors of election and poll-clerks at the coming election were then selected to be submitted to the Police Commissioners for their examination. The amendment to the constitution of district associations, as provided by the Central Committee, and adopted in place of article 21, provides that—

"Three associations may be organized in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City of New-York, viz.: One in what was lately the town of Morrisania; one in what was lately the town of West Farms; one in what was lately the town of Kingsbridge; and two associations may be organized in the Nineteenth Assembly District, viz.: One in the Twelfth Ward, and one in the Twenty-second Ward."

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That while we are in favor of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards having one or more organizations, we protest against any division of the Nineteenth Assembly District.

The Nineteenth Assembly District is a Democratic stronghold, but the Republicans there are determined to make a good fight in November, and have hopes of electing an Assemblyman, as it is probable there will be two Democratic candidates in the field, either Thos. O'Callaghan or Michael Cummings for Tammany Hall, and John Deering for Apollo Hall.

BASE-BALL.

The much-talked-of game between "tens" selected from the best amateur clubs of Brooklyn and New-York, was played on the Union Grounds yesterday, and was, in point of fielding, the best ever played by amateurs in this vicinity. The grounds were in admirable order, and fully 2,000 persons witnessed the contest. Play was called by Mr. Burdock, of the Mutual Club, at 4 P. M. sharp, with the representatives of New-York at the bat. In the first five innings the New-Yorkers made all the runs they were able to get during the game, as after the fifth, though several of their players reached the third base, so beautifully did the Brooklynites field that it seemed almost impossible to score. Fallon's pitching, and the admirable support it received in the field proved "just a trifle" too much for the representatives of the City of Churches, as, notwithstanding their almost superhuman exertions during the entire ten innings of the game, they were unable to get a man past second base. In fact, but five of their thirty strikers succeeded in getting as far as first base. Loughlin, Ledwith, and Crane, on the New-York side, did some very effective work in the field, while Hayes and C. Fallen were strongest at the bat. Nichols also played his position without error, and succeeded in capturing no less than six men by his good play. Dodge and West played well for the City of Churches, and Pike made three grand running catches. The game was played according to Mr. Chadwick's professional code of rules, which all amateur clubs would do well to adopt. Mr. Burdock, of the Mutual Club, made a very impartial umpire. Appended is the score:

NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Loughlin, 2d b.	0	1	8	3	West, 2d b.	0	1	6	6
Hayes, l. f.	1	2	0	0	Dunn, r. f.	0	0	0	0
Ledwith, c.	0	0	7	2	Dodge, 1st b.	0	0	14	0
T. Fallon, p.	1	1	0	0	Doscher, 3d b.	0	0	2	3
C. Fallon, s. s.	0	1	0	6	Pike, c. f.	0	0	3	0
Malone, r. s.	0	1	0	1	Grierson, c.	0	1	3	0
Crane, 1st b.	1	2	9	0	Britt, p.	0	0	0	1
Gallagher, r. f.	0	1	1	0	Bunce, r. f.	0	0	0	3
Nichols, 3d b.	1	0	4	2	Kohler, s. s.	0	0	1	6
McCracken, c. f.	0	0	1	0	Clare, l. f.	0	0	1	0
Total	4	9	30	14	Total	0	2	30	19

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.
New-York	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0—4
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Runs Earned—None.
Bases on Errors—New-York, 3; Brooklyn, 1.
Time of Game—One hour and thirty minutes.
Umpire—Mr. Burdock, of the Mutuals.
Wides Pitched by Fallon, 16; by Britt, 19.

A game was played yesterday, in Philadelphia, between the Philadelphia and Atlantic Clubs. About 300 people were present. The Philadelphias made 21 base hits, and the Atlantics 25. The Philadelphias earned one run, and the Atlantics seven. The following is the score by innings:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Philadelphias	0	1	7	0	8	6	1	0	1—24
Atlantics	2	1	0	0	0	5	2	6	0—16

In a game played at Saratoga yesterday, between the Flyaways, of New-York, and Mutuals, of Saratoga, the former won by a score of 21 to 4.

THE AMERICAN PLAYERS IN LONDON.

The *Standard* of the 5th inst. says: "The rain of yesterday effectually deterred many from visiting Lord's, and base-ball had no chance on slippery grass when a runner at full speed has to stop dead on the base at risk of being put out. The champions have their work cut out before them, and all their fixtures are arranged. They play again at Lord's to-day, at Prince's to-morrow and Thursday, at the Oval Friday and Saturday. At the Surrey head-quarters we anticipate a very full gate for them; the Oval is essentially the spot of all others where shillings come freely in the cause of sport. One of the great advantages of base-ball, compared to cricket, is that a match rarely extends over two hours, and the nine innings gives each man plenty of opportunities for play; whereas at cricket an unlucky piece of judgment of the fellow-batsman may run one out without scoring. Cricket on a batting wicket will run into three days. This is the great reason why cricket never will become thoroughly acclimatized in the States. Whereas base-ball fulfills all the conditions of science and quickness in an out-door game, and it is one of the features of the country to see a big match between some of the crack nines at Boston or Philadelphia; the cheering and excitement equal any thing of the sort seen in this country. The Americans visit Canterbury, Sheffield, Edinburgh, and wind up their career in Britain at Dublin, where they will probably get the biggest gate of their tour. Some of the players are very fine throwers, and they can throw the base-ball 115 yards or so; the longest base-ball throw we believe on record is 133 yards, while Mr. Fawcett's [illegible] feat with the cricket-ball was five yards less. There is an Oxonian, a Surrey player, who can throw marvellously, and it would be interesting to see a friendly trial at the Oval during the interval of plays between a Britisher with the cricket-ball and an American with the base-ball."

PRIZE FIGHT IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 17.—This morning at 4 o'clock a prize fight took place on Haines street, above Lime-kiln pike, between Patsy Marley, of Philadelphia, and Dooney Harris, of New-York, for a purse of $500. The ring was pitched before daylight, and Alderman McMullin, of this city, was chosen referee. The fight commenced at 3:50 o'clock in presence of about 350 spectators. Marley got credit for first blood and first knock-down. On the third round Marley hit Harris a terrific blow on the left temple, felling him. Harris came to time, but it was evident he was very weak, and Marley used little effort to knock him down. The fight continued for an hour and ten minutes, when Harris' backers threw up the sponge. Neither party clinched during the fight, which was a square knock-down one. Harris was badly bruised. Marley had scarcely any bruises. Seventy-eight rounds were fought in the hour and ten minutes. Alderman McMullin declared Marley the winner. Both contestants were taken away in carriages.

A BOLD ROBBERY.

On Friday morning last, two men drove up in a covered wagon to the door of Samuel Berry, dealer in boots and shoes at No. 276 Third avenue. They left the wagon and went into the hallway, and soon returned with several bundles, which they deposited in the wagon and drove off. Mr. Berry found, on opening his store that morning, that burglars had effected an entrance by breaking open the side door leading from the hallway, and on making an examination missed $1,200 worth of property. There is a drug store opposite Mr. Berry's place, and a man who was in the store on Friday morning saw the thieves drive up in the wagon, but did not take much further notice of what they were doing. No clue to the thieves could be found.

DANDRUFF.—Kill it by using the improved "PHALON INVIGORATOR." Sprinkle the handkerchief with "PHALON NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS."—*Advertisement.*

The best "Elastic Truss"—warranted the best—is sold at POMEROY'S, No. 744 Broadway, for $4.—*Advertisement.*

Stings of Insects

Are instantaneously relieved by a few applications of BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

For All Purposes of a Family Liniment, the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

William Everdell's Sons,
ENGRAVERS, PRINTERS, AND STATIONERS,
No. 104 Fulton st.
Established 1815. No branch offices.

A Plug of Gold

in a hollow tooth may be a necessary evil, but it is best to escape the necessity for such tinkering by using that superior antidote to dental decay, FRAGRANT SOZODONT.

Tourists Should Obtain Lundborg's California Water, the new toilet luxury. Cooling and refreshing.

Cleaning & Dyeing—EDWIN LORDS, 111 8th av., 630 B'way, principal office 860 B'way, corner 17th st.

MARRIED.

LIVINGSTON—FERRIS.—On Monday, Aug. 3, 1874, at the American Legation, Paris, by Rev. E. W. Hitchcock, OSCAR F. LIVINGSTON and EMMA M. FERRIS, daughter of the late James C. Baldwin. All of New-York City.

MACKIE—GENET.—On Wednesday, Aug. 12, at St. John's Church, Bergen, N. J., by Rev. R. B. Duane, D. D., A. L. A. MACKIE to CORNELIA C., daughter of the late Gen. H. J. Genet, both of New-York.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Sunday, Aug. 16, WILLIE R., son of the late Sarah E. Allen, aged 15 years, 21 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th av., above 45th st., on Tuesday at 2 P. M. Members and former members of the choirs at the Churches of the Heavenly Rest and Holy Apostles are also invited.

CHAPMAN.—On Monday, Aug. 17, ELMER P., oldest son of Albion and Roxanna Chapman, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 127 Hall st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

☞ Boston papers will please copy.

CHILDS.—Suddenly, at his residence, East 32d st., between 2d and 3d avs., EVANDER CHILDS.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 233 East 32d st.

DICKINSON.—On Sabbath evening, the 16th inst., Rev. RICHARD W. DICKINSON, D. D., in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, Fordham, N. Y., on Thursday next, the 20th inst., at 3:30 P. M. Carriages will meet the 2:30 P. M. Harlem train from Grand Central Depot. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery.

HERRICK.—On Sunday, Aug. 16, at Elizabethtown, Adirondacks, in the 16th year of his age, H. LE ROY, youngest son of the late Edwin and Janet Hayden Herrick, of Haydenville, Mass.

Funeral at Haydenville, on Wednesday next.

KEMBLE.—Aug. 16, WILLIAM KEMBLE, Jr., in the 25th year of his age.

His friends and friends of his family are invited to attend his funeral from his father's residence, No. 37 East 9th st., at 10:30 A. M., Wednesday, 19th inst., without further notice.

MOLLER.—On Saturday, Aug. 15, ANNIE ADELAIDE, daughter of William and Annie Moller, aged 4 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandfather, John Moller, No. 8 East 37th st., on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SHEPHERD.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 17, 1874, FRANCES M. SHEPHERD.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, 20th inst., at 1:30 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her nephew, Wm. G. Shepherd, No. 119 Hudson st., Hoboken, N. J.

SMITH.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 15, of inflammation of the bowels, ROBERT SMITH, late of the firm of Stewart & Smith, New-York, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Morris and Essex Depot, Newark, on the arrival of the 1:10 train from New-York.

SUCH.—At South Amboy, N. J., on Aug. 15, BENJAMIN JOHN, the dearly beloved little son of George and Anna Such, aged 10 months and 13 days.

THOMSON.—On Friday evening, Aug. 14, at her country home, JANET THOMSON.

Services will be held at 11 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, 18th inst., at No. 275 Adelphi st., Brooklyn. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

THOMAS.—At Bay Shore, Long Island, Sunday, Aug. 16, CHARLES M. THOMAS, son of the late Rev. Noble W. Thomas, in the 66th year of his age.

Funeral services Wednesday, 19th inst., at 2:30 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 71 East 86th st., Yorkville. The relatives and friends of the family, also members of Diamond Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THEODORE TILTON'S NEW NOVEL,
TEMPEST-TOSSED.
$1 75.

Tempest-Tossed is a story of marked power and poetic beauty. Mr. Tilton wields a very graceful pen, and possesses a vivid imagination. This story will prove a shining success.

FETTERED FOR LIFE.
By LILLIE DEVEREUX BLAKE.
$1.
A thorough Woman's Rights story, attractively told.

SECRETARY WELLES' BOOK,
LINCOLN AND SEWARD.
$1 50.
Every American should read it.

J. W. DE FORREST'S POPULAR NOVELS.
THE WETHEREL AFFAIR....................$1
OVERLAND....................1

BY MRS. ANNIE EDWARDS.
MISS FORRESTER....................$1
OUGHT WE TO VISIT HER?....................1
THE ORDEAL FOR WIVES....................1
ARCHIE LOVELL....................1
PHILIP EARNSCLIFFE....................1
A VAGABOND HEROINE....................75 cents.

BY JUSTIN McCARTHY.
A FAIR SAXON....................$1
LADY JUDITH....................1

Any of the above sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price. Address
SHELDON & CO., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Aug. 22, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 6:30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 10 and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

50,000 PEOPLE HAVE HAD TEETH EXtracted under our pure, fresh GAS without pain or injury, and thousands are wearing our beautiful artificial Dentures with entire satisfaction. Prices of all operations very moderate. New location, No. 45 East 23d st., opposite Association Hall.
DR. WAIT & SON.

R. [illegible] WILLE, ATTORNEY [illegible]

RAILROAD CONTROL.

CONSULTATION OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN STATES—PLANS PROJECTED FOR UNIFORM AND SYSTEMATIC WORK.

The first consultation session of the Railroad Commissioners of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Illinois was held in Dubuque, Iowa, on the 12th and 13th inst. The States named were represented as follows: Illinois—Judge James Steele, John M. Pearson, D. A. Brown; Wisconsin—George H. Paul, J. W. Hoyt, J. H. Osborne; Minnesota—Gen. A. J. Edgerton, J. J. Randall, and Ex-Gov. William R. Marshall. Iowa has no Commissioners to enforce her Railroad law, that duty devolving upon the Executive Council of the State, which consists of the Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor and Treasurer, or any three of them. A letter had been received from the Secretary of State promising the presence of a portion, at least, of the Executive Committee at this meeting. The convention elected J. J. Randall, of Minnesota, Chairman, and J. W. Hoyt, of Wisconsin, Secretary. The formal call for the convention had been issued by Mr. John M. Pearson, of Illinois, and accordingly he stated the object and intent of the session, one of the first being a comparison of views for the purpose of a better understanding of the Railroad laws of the different States. There is difficulty involved in the task of harmonizing irregularities and inconveniences, but there was a unanimous feeling that the principal difficulties to be overcome may be summed up as follows: That the reports of different railroads are made in different shapes, containing facts and statistics upon different points; that such reports are made at different seasons of the year; that the different State Legislatures have made different requirements in regard to matters of report; that the classification of freights is different on different roads; that the Legislatures of the different States have given widely different powers to their Commissioners, or whomsoever is intrusted with the enforcement of the law, &c. For instance, the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, running through Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, is subject to three sets of laws, widely different in character. Again, while Minnesota confers large powers upon her Commissioners, so that they fix freight and passenger rates, and can change them at their discretion, and Michigan and Wisconsin have a law nearly similar, Iowa has a fixed, iron-clad schedule, and her Executive Council have simply the duty of enforcing it.

Barring a very slight degree of difference in regard to unimportant details, there was a singular uniform agreement of sentiment on the necessity for action looking toward a reduction to a satisfactory method of the disorder here pointed out. Mr. Geo. H. Paul, of Wisconsin, put the sentiment of the convention into the form of resolutions, which were passed, and of which the following is the substance: That the Commissioners of the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, are in favor of such action in the several States here represented as will secure a uniform date of making annual railroad reports; a uniform method of railroad reports; a classification of railroad freights as nearly uniform as possible; rates of fares and freights upon equitable and similar principles, and as nearly uniform as circumstances will admit; legislation with regard to the organization and powers of railroad corporations as nearly similar and uniform as practicable under the constitutions of the several States.

The later discussions brought to light the necessity for future meetings of a similar kind, and it was voted to meet again in Madison, Wis., on the last Tuesday of September. Committees were appointed to report at that meeting on classification and on rates of transportation; on railroad reports, time and form, and on legislation as affecting the organization, powers, and duties of railroad corporations.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Aug. 17, no public sale of real estate was held, and no sales effected by private contract were reported.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions announced for to-day are as follows:

By R. V. Harnett, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Louis C. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of the six plots of land on the easterly half of the block bounded by Seventh avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth streets, and Eighth avenue, together being 199.10 feet front on the west side of Seventh avenue, by 325 feet front on each street.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of G. E. Horne, Esq., Referee, of one lot on the south side of Eightieth street, 200 feet east of Third avenue, 25 by 102.2.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., on the premises, at Roselle, N. J., executor's sale of the estate of the late C. A. Lambard, consisting of 67 acres of land, subdivided into half-acre plots, fronting on Chestnut street, the main avenue of the town, three-quarters of a mile from the station of Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Maps and excursion tickets at office, No. 6 Pine street.

The building record will be given in full in THE TIMES of to-morrow.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Aug. 15.

Chrystie st., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Hester st., 25x100	$31,800
7th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x90.9, ½ part	8,750
26th st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 4th av., 20x98.9	19,000
27th st., s. s., 420 ft. w. of 6th av., 20x98.9	16,000
42d st., No. 128 West, s. s., 275 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x98.9	50,000
45th st., s. s., 220.6 ft. e. of 6th av., 19.6x100.5	26,000
46th st., n. s., 475 ft. w. of 11th av., 50x100.5; 47th st., s. s., 475 ft. w. of 11th av., 50x100.5	18,000
50th st., s. s., 60 ft. e. of 1st av., 20x90	13,500
3d av., e. s., 150.8 ft. n. of 87th st., 25x90, except small gore off s. w. corner rear, 6.6x8.2; 79th st., s. s., 287.1 ft. w. of 2d av., 17.11x102.2; 51st st., n. s., 143.7 ft. e. of 4th av., 17.10x100.5	55,000
Northern Terrace, n. s., adjoining Thomas Bene, 84.3x131x71x144. Yonkers	1,050

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NO. 15 EAST 49TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.

For sale, in 49th st., just east of 5th av., a beautiful four-story brown-stone house, 17 by 60 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.

The owner will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture, or the house and lot can be bought without the furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable. A comparatively small amount of cash to be paid down.

For further particulars and permits apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st. and No. 25 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A FOUR-STORY brown-stone house on 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs., opposite the Park, with two lots and good stable in the rear, fronting on 43d st.; furnished or unfurnished; immediate possession. For particulars and terms apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—NO. 18 East, No. 11 West 57th; No. 1 East 53d; No. 18 West 53d; No. 17 East 48th; 5th av., Nos. 614, 675, 781. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st., and Branch Office, No. 31 East 17th st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOUSE AS A FREE GIFT TO EVERY sixty-fourth purchaser of a lot in Garden City Park.—646 lots, from $150 to $300 each, payable $5 or $10 monthly, (without interest,) and ten two-story dwellings now being erected, to be distributed by drawings on next Christmas Eve among those who have purchased the lots. No extra cost. No chance to lose, but ten chances to receive a present of a dwelling. Come at 9 o'clock any morning and accompany the agent to see the property free of expense. Free excursion every Sunday by special train at 10:30 A. M., returning at 2 P. M. All lots are good, but choice of location can be had by applying at once. Maps and free tickets at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st., New-York. Inclose stamp for map.

VALUABLE COUNTRY STORE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—One of the best stands in Columbia County, one mile from Harlem Railroad, consisting of store, dwelling, and stable, also large dwelling and barn and tenant house and barn; six acres of land with all kinds of fruit and shade trees; healthy location and beautiful prospect; will be sold for the low price of $6,000, if applied for soon, at No. 99 Murray st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES, EXcellent soil, all in grass; healthy location; pure water; extra fine bearing orchard; good buildings; five hours from New-York, in Pennsylvania; easy terms; price, $3,700; cheap. JOHN P. COMINS, No. 1 Bond st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

FEW THOUSAND ACRES OF RICH FARMING land in Nebraska; will sell cheap, or traded for goods. Inquire of LEW. W. HILL, Astor House.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—NO. 8 EAST 33d st. The furniture is new and first-class, and the house is fully furnished. It will be let low to a strictly private family. Terms and permit to see house, apply to J. B. BREED, No. 479 Broadway.

FRENCH FLATS TO LET.—NO. 144 EAST 14th st., opposite Academy of Music; central, in excellent order, and conveniently arranged. Apply to janitor on premises.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

An Elegant Mansion,

and other desirable real and personal property

FOR SALE!

AT

PUBLIC AUCTION,

in Meriden, Conn.

Unless previously disposed of at private sale, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the

9th day of September, 1874,

at 1 o'clock P. M., the

Splendid Residence and Grounds

lately owned by

J. WILCOX, Esq.,

in Meriden, Conn. The house is centrally located in the city, stands upon high ground, is built of Milwaukee brick with brown-stone trimmings, is large and spacious, of beautiful architecture, and furnished with every modern convenience and improvement. The lot upon which it stands contains about

FIVE ACRES OF LAND,

tastefully laid out and in the best order, and ornamented with trees, shrubs, statuary, &c. This is one of the most elegant and desirable residences in the State of Connecticut, and cost five years ago, about $150,000.

I will also sell at public auction, at the same time and place, a large quantity of rich and desirable

Furniture, Lambrequins, Mirrors, Gas-fixtures, Lace Curtains, &c.,

especially designed for and adapted to the house. Also, the lot of

Land, with Stables, Coachman's House, &c.,

thereon, immediately adjoining the homestead.

Immediately after said sale I will also sell at public auction, the

Three-story Brick Building and Lot,

formerly owned by J. Wilcox, situated on the

CORNER MAIN AND BROAD STS.,

in said Meriden, fitted up for stores and tenements.

The above sale will be positive, rain or shine. Real estate will be sold subject to incumbrances thereon. Terms, twenty per cent. cash on day of sale, balance in thirty days. Further information furnished on application.

J. H. GUY, Trustee,
West Meriden, Conn.

MERIDEN, Aug. 5, 1874.

EXECUTORS' SALE,

HALF-ACRE PLOTS, HALF-ACRE PLOTS,

AT

ROSELLE, N. J.,

Forty-three minutes from New-York by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, two miles beyond Elizabeth.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE, NO. 6 PINE ST., NEW-YORK,
will positively sell,
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF C. A. LAMBARD, deceased,
TUESDAY, AUG. 18, 1874,
AT 12 M., ON THE PREMISES,
SIXTY-SEVEN ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND,

Sub-divided in half-acre plots, fronting on Chestnut st., the main avenue of the town, three-quarters of a mile from station. Surrounded on every side by improvements.

Special train will leave foot of Liberty st. at 11 A. M.

LUNCHEON BEFORE THE SALE.

For maps, passes, and full particulars, apply to,
A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine st., New-York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—NOtice is hereby given that the undersigned, the Assignee of the estate of the Columbia Paper Company, of the town of Chatham, in the County of Columbia, and State of New-York, Bankrupt, will sell at public auction, by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Sales-room, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of September, 1874, at 12 o'clock, noon: All the real and personal property belonging to the estate of said bankrupt, free and clear of all liens and incumbrances, which consists of a farm or tract of land of about 114 acres, under a high state of cultivation, located near Chatham village, in said town of Chatham, with a large, handsome dwelling-house, barn, and out-buildings, and improved water privilege, having a head and fall of twenty-three feet, and a large new stone print paper mill, 275 feet in length by about 45 feet in width, and two stories in height, excepting the machine room, with a boiler and two chemical buildings attached, and a large two-story office; and also all the machinery and fixtures in said mill, consisting of all the necessary machinery and appliances for manufacturing white, manila, or other paper from wood, straw, or other fibrous substances, in complete running order, comprising the most approved machinery for subduing and bleaching such substances; also, all the office furniture and other personal property belonging to said estate, including a license for subduing wood and other fibrous substances into pulp for the manufacture of paper, to the amount of ten tons per day, in accordance with a process invented or discovered by William E. Woodbridge, of Little Falls, N. Y., known as the "Woodbridge Process," secured to said Woodbridge by letters patent of the United States of America. For further particulars apply to the Assignee or his attorneys.—Dated Aug. 8, 1874.

RICHARD A. ROBERTSON,
Assignee, No. 7 Park place, New-York.
ELY & SMITH, Attorneys for Assignee,
au11-law3wTu No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, if not previously sold, at Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y., on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, thirty miles from the City, a valuable property, the late residence of Caleb Wildey, deceased, situated on the main street; four and three-quarter acres of land; plenty of fruit; house two-story double, twelve rooms; barn, carriage-house, &c., in good order; near to depot, churches, and schools; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or of THOMAS G. SWARTWOUT, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York, or of S. FROST, No. 318 Dean st., Brooklyn.

ELIZA ANN WILDEY, Executrix.
ALEXANDER WILDEY, Executor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—IN BROOKLYN, A SECOND FLOOR IN a respectable neighborhood, possession about Aug. 20, containing five rooms, laid out to good advantage for housekeeping. Address, with particulars, R., Box No. 121 New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR CASH, A SMALL GENTEEL PLACE within twenty miles of New-York. Address, with full particulars, H., Box No. 918 Post Office, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE USE OF THE copartnership name "WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS," from and after this day will be continued by the undersigned, HENRY EVERDELL, alone, who resides in the City, County, and State of New-York.
Dated New-York, Aug. 1, 1874.
HENRY EVERDELL.

On the 1st day of August, 1874, personally appeared before me HENRY EVERDELL, known to me to be the same person mentioned in, and who executed, the foregoing certificate, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same.
FRANCIS B. ANTZ,
Notary Public, New-York County.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS has been dissolved, and the undersigned, having purchased the whole interest in the business, will continue the same under the same firm name.
New-York, Aug. 1, 1874.
HENRY EVERDELL.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of FOX & WILMORE, No. 306 Pearl st., is dissolved by mutual consent. JAMES WILMORE, Jr., will liquidate all liabilities of the firm, and collect all accounts due them, and will still continue the business at the same location.
Dated July 10, 1874.
JOHN FOX.
JAMES WILMORE, Jr.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE

STERLING

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 155 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, the 17th instant.

J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Aug. 12, 1874.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that the twenty-third semi-annual cash Dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared upon the Preferred and Common stock of this Company, payable at the banking-house of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., No. 52 William st., New York, on the 1st day of September next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 22d August inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, to be reopened for transfer on the 2d day of September next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 59 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1874.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Dividend of Two Dollars per share, payable on the 1st day of September, proximo, to stockholders of record, at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. Aug. 17, to the morning of Sept. 2.

J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

SINKING FUND BONDS

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Principal payable in Gold in 20 years; Interest 8 per cent. in currency, or 7 per cent. in sterling money.

THESE BONDS ARE ISSUED TO RETIRE THE OUTSTANDING INCOME BONDS, OR TO FUND OTHER INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COMPANY.

They are a Second Mortgage on the entire unsold lands of the road, now amounting to

Over 11,000,000 Acres;

and will be a First Lien on the lands, when the $10,400,000 Land Grant Bonds (one-half of which is already provided for) are retired; the further sale of 1,250,000 acres, at prices heretofore realized, would cancel the now remaining balance of Land Grant Bonds, when this bond would become a First Mortgage on nearly 10,000,000 acres, the value of which is much more than sufficient to cover the entire issue of Sinking Fund Bonds; besides which, these Bonds are a Mortgage on the Road, its Franchises and Equipment, subject to the First Mortgage and the Government Lien.

ONE PER CENT. OF THE BONDS withdrawn annually and redeemed at par.

The Sinking Fund Bonds are offered in exchange for the outstanding Income Bonds, at the rate of Six of the new bonds for Five of the Incomes; which, considering that the latter are not Mortgage Bonds, is a very advantageous change of investment.

Exchanges can now be made, or information obtained, at the

Office of the Company IN BOSTON,

Or at

MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY,
DREXEL BUILDING,

Or at the

President's Office, No. 23 Nassau St.
SIDNEY DILLON, President.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN

Southern Railway Co.

Second Mortgage

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

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BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

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JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH.

George Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau st., New-York.

Transact a General Banking Business, RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, credited monthly. Checks drawn upon us pass through the Clearing-house.

ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand, or at fixed date, with interest as agreed upon.

MAKE COLLECTIONS at lowest rates with prompt returns.

EXECUTE INVESTMENT ORDERS and negotiate COMMERCIAL PAPER.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty.

CITY OF FALL RIVER GOLD BONDS

FUNDING LOAN.

Having become the purchasers of the City of Fall River Funding Loan five per cent. Gold Coupon Bonds, due in 1894, amounting to Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($600,000,) we offer them for sale at ninety-two (92) per cent. and accrued interest in currency.

Principal (and interest on the first days of February and August) payable at the option of the holder, in United States Gold Coin, at the National Revere Bank, Boston, or in London, at the office of Blake Brothers & Co., of London, in sterling gold coin, at the rate of four shillings two pence to the dollar, each bond being for $1,000 gold, or £208 6s. 8d. sterling, and each coupon for $25 gold, or £5 4s. 2d sterling.

Bonds can be registered, principal and interest payable in Fall River.

The issue of these bonds is authorized by the Legislature of Massachusetts, and is made by virtue of and according to chapter 358 of the acts of 1874, entitled "An act to authorize the City of Fall River to fund its floating debt."

We have the assurance of the highest authority that the loan is legal in every respect.

The bonds are redeemable in 1894, by a sinking fund of three per cent. per annum, devoted, by legal enactment, exclusively to this loan, and raised by direct taxation.

The city debt on Jan. 31, 1874, as stated by the Auditor, was	$1,483,212
The Assessors' valuation for 1874, is	50,416,246
The population on May 1, 1874, is stated at	43,464

Under the laws of Massachusetts, the real and personal estate of every citizen is liable for the debt of the city.

The attention of investors is called to the following comparison of equivalent securities:

Price of United States Gold 5s	111
Price of City of Fall River Gold 5s	92

Difference in favor of Fall River Bonds, 19 per cent., or $190 on each $1,000 bond.

An exchange of $100,000 United States five per cent. bonds for those of the City of Fall River, at the above difference, would yield a profit of sixty thousand nine hundred and thirty-six dollars, ($60,936,) at maturity, after paying the original investment and all interest. The security, too, being perfect and beyond all possible question.

Price of Massachusetts 5 per cent. gold bonds	101½
Price of Boston 5 per cent. gold bonds	100

We reserve the right to advance the price of Fall River Bonds whenever we may deem it expedient.

BLAKE BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 28 STATE ST., BOSTON,
NO. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

FIRST-CLASS WESTERN

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

No. 25 Nassau st.

NORTH BRITISH

AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

LIVINGSTON & COMPANY,
Bankers, No. 10 Pine st.
JERSEY CITY SEVENS,
and other municipal bonds for sale. Drafts on London in sums to suit. Interest allowed on deposits.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—THE PRESENT OWNer, desiring less cares, will sell to a reliable party a good, safe, profitable, established business; goods sold [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

AND

MLLE. DE JANON

Will reopen their school for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested without further notice.

They will continue their experiment of a Kindergarten in connection with their school at No. 7 Gramercy Park, to reopen Oct. 1, under the charge of Mme. Kriege and her daughter, with a class for training Kindergarteners, to commence Nov. 1.

They design having also a class for boys, who will be taught some of the "occupations" of the Kindergarten, and gymnastics, with reading, writing, arithmetic, and objects lessons.

Applications for the school and Kindergarten and boys' class to be made personally, or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES
AND LITTLE GIRLS, NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course; French, German, light gymnastics; lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.

Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

KEBLE SCHOOL, SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Boarding School for Young Ladies and Children, under the supervision of
Right Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON, Bishop of Central New-York.

Instruction comprises a thorough English course, the ancient and modern languages, music and drawing. The next school-year will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 16.

For circulars apply to MARY J. JACKSON, Syracuse, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 31 West 52d st., near 5th av. and Central Park, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A thorough and graduated English course, with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT
under the direction of
PROF. S. B. MILLS.
A KINDERGARTEN is attached to the school.

SEABURY SEMINARY,
No. 125 West 42d st., near Reservoir Park, commences Sept. 21, the eighth successful year. A thorough English and French school for young ladies and children. Also, a separate school for boys under the immediate charge of a clergyman. Three departments—Senior, junior, and kindergarten. Modern and ancient languages, drawing, painting, and music taught by Professors. Highest references. Apply to Mrs. FROST, No. 125 West 42d st., New-York.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 805 BROADWAY, CORNER 11TH ST.—After a brief vacation, and a thorough overhauling and refitting of the rooms, the above institution will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 1. This will be a favorable time for new students to enter. The apartments are the largest, finest, best lighted, and best ventilated of any for school purposes in the City. Thorough instruction is given in all the commercial branches. No extra charge for French, German, and Spanish. Students may enter at any time, and for any period. Terms reasonable. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD & CO.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select Boarding-school for Boys, at Sing Sing on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department. Riding-school, with well-trained Horses, Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MERVIEW FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND German Home Academy for Young Ladies (number limited) and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island. Terms moderate. Location healthy and delightful. Principal, Miss ADELAIDE GANNON, assisted in the Musical Department by Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianist from London.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S
French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.
THE FALL TERM of 1874, will commence Sept. 17.
For circulars or admission, address
L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
$300 a year pays for board, tuition, &c., in this well-known institution. Advantages equal to the best.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA WILL REOPEN her English and French Boarding School for young ladies at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., on the Hudson, Sept. 15. Board and tuition, $300 a year. Delightfully located; forty-five minutes from New-York City. For circulars, address the Principal, or JAMES W. ILDE, Jr., No. 482 Broadway.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circulars, address
HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., (Yale,)
JOHN MACNIE, M. A., (Yale,) } Principals.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A BOARDing and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its eleventh year, Sept. 21. Boarders limited to four; day scholars to fifty. Circulars sent on application.
JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS SCHOOL.—CORNwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. "Happy Home for Boys." Mountain tramps and trapping. Each department under an able and experienced instructor. Will reopen Sept. 16. OREN COBB, A. M., Principal.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

MME. LESPINASSE, FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR young ladies at Fort Washington, N. Y., reopens Sept. 21. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, No. 3 Pine st.; Brentano's, No. 33 Union square, and Carleton & Co.'s, Publishers, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York.

MISS WHITCOMB'S, NO. 82 PIERREPONT ST., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO County, N. Y., (Established 1849.)—For both sexes; reopens Aug. 31; thorough discipline and instruction; pupils in the family of the principal. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, CONN.—A Select School for boys, $250. Personal teaching and attention.
Fall term opens Sept. 7. Correspondence invited.
T. PATTISON, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st.
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Fall session opens Aug. 12; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MR. YOUNG'S FAMILY AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.,
Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, No. 37 West 33d st., New-York.—Reopening on Sept. 15; complete studies. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 7.

BAYVIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—An English, classical, commercial boarding-school for boys; reopens Sept. 7; thorough work, pleasant home. L. HOMER HART, Principal.

AT MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., boys have the best opportunities for healthful education. Reopens Sept. 15. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Nos. 136, 138, and 140 Montague st., Brooklyn, N. Y., opens Sept. 23, 1874.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.
IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

HUDSON.—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—A native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Reopens Sept. 7.
Misses PEAKE, Principals.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON AND MISS AGNES L. JONES.—English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 13 East 31st street, reopens September 24.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Florida, Orange County, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 14.
Mrs. G. W. SEWARD, Principal.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, PEEKSkill on the Hudson.—Reopens the first Monday in September, 1874.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, SUFFERN, N. Y. [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 112 5th av.,
between 16th and 17th sts.,
(Knabe Building.)

The only music school in this country which is conducted by practical musicians. All branches of theoretical and practical music thoroughly taught.

The Amateur Orchestra and Orchestral School meet every Tuesday at 8 P. M.

The Amateur Opera recitals take place every fourth Wednesday in each month.

Lectures on the different musical sciences will be delivered every third Wednesday, by the greatest celebrities in the country.

The Conservatory Library, numbering now over 15,000 musical works, available to pupils.

ERNST EBERHARD,
ANGELO TORRIANI, } Musical Directors.
WM. K. BASSFORD,
P. R. MAVERICK, Secretary.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children,
No. 12 East 47th st.,
Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York,
and also the new branch at
Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st.,
will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.
An early attendance is specially requested.
School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON.
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The course of instruction embraces classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, and elocution, military drill, gymnasium, &c.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

NEWTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
NEWTON, SUSSEX CO., N. J.
A thorough home school. Non-sectarian. Young men fitted for business or for any college. A collegiate department for ladies. Every branch, including music, French, German, drawing, and painting, a specialty. A spacious enlargement of boarding-house, with modern improvements, will be ready for ladies in Sept. Direct access by railroad. Terms moderate. Send for catalogue. Term commences Sept. 8. S. S. STEVENS, A. M., Princ'l.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)
Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
CLASSICAL ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN FAMILY DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children, Nos. 71, 73, and 75 East 61st st., Central Park, New-York, will commence its eighteenth year Sept. 24, 1874. For full information send for catalogue. Address Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., No. 75 East 61st st., New-York.

MISS HINSDALE,
assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn,
will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's) Nos. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MISS AYRES'
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at NO. 15 WEST 42D ST., NEAR 5TH AV., NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,
GENEVA, N. Y.
A first-class boarding-school for boys, situated in one of the most beautiful and healthy villages in the State, on the line of the N. Y. Central Railroad; terms, $320 per annum. For information address THOS. D. REED.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
No. 1,285 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts.
A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Circulars at Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, and at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway.
WALLER HOLLADAY, No. 3 Gramercy Park.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY'S
HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Hadley, Mass.
The Fall Term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1874. For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

THE HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS ATTENDing the Hopkins Grammar School, (fifth year;) enlarged and refitted; combines the advantages of the family and personal instruction, with drill in large classes which graduate fifty pupils for Yale.
WM. A. MAGILL, A. M.,
Nos. 126 and 128 High st., New-Haven, Conn.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, 171st st. and King's Bridge Road, New-York. (Former residence of I. P. Martin, Esq.) Twentieth year. Will reopen Sept. 16. V. PREVOST, Principal, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars on application at the Institute, Station "M," or at G. Lespinasse's, 3 Pine st., N.Y.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., re-opens Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to five, to whom every home comfort and care will be extended. Apply by letter, or personally, as above.

ADRIAN INSTITUTE, ISELIN, N. J., ONE HOUR from N. Y., on Philadelphia R. R., reopens Sept. 8. Seminary for young ladies. Principals, Mrs. L. H. Mathews and Mrs. M. E. Baebler. A complete course of instruction in English, French, German, Music, &c. Pupils taught to think. Address No. 221 West 15th st., N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 16.
Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—THIS IS A college of the highest rank for well prepared students; it has also eclectic and preparatory departments, with superior instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to Rev. A. W. Cowles, D. D., Elmira, N. Y. Next session begins Sept. 9.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY School, Sing Sing, N. Y., will reopen Sept 1. Boys prepared for West Point, Annapolis, and Civil Service examinations. Education sound, and terms reasonable. Principal, A. H. Austin.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—First-class school for both sexes. Location delightful and healthy; climate mild. Building brick; heated by steam; lighted by gas; hot and cold water. Railroads and telegraphs. Commences Sept. 2. Send for catalogue. H. K. TRASK, Principal.

COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN ON HUDSON, AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. The 18th year begins Sept. 23. Best advantages of home and European schools. Beautiful grounds and river scenery. Address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

EDWARDS PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND Young Men, Stockbridge, Mass., begins its twentieth year Sept. 22. $600 per annum. Six Professors prepare forty-five pupils for college scientific school, or business. Messrs. HOFFMAN & FLACK, Associate Principals.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY new building and gymnasium completed. Send for pictures. $400 per annum. COL. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Principals.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Widely known for its rare advantages for literary and art culture, and the beauty of its location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th av., first house from Washington square, on MONDAY, the 28th of September, 1874.

ENGLEWOOD CLASSICAL AND MATHEmatical school for boys; term commences Sept. 14. For circulars, address AUG. KURSTEINER, M. D., T. R. WHITE, A. M., Principals, Englewood, N. J.

BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, WRITING.—Young men and boys whose diffidence has prevented progress in large schools receive strictly private instruction. PAINE, Nos. 62 Bowery and 1,275 Broadway.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORcester, Mass., fits boys and young men for common and scientific pursuits. Its superior merits stated in circular. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

LOCUST HILL SEMINARY—YONKERS, ON the Hudson.—Location unsurpassed. The course of instruction thorough and complete. Will open Sept. 16.
Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRIStown, N. J.—A first-class school for thirty boarding pupils. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10.
Et nunc amoto quæramus seria ludo.

MACGREGOR HALL.
A family school for girls. Flushing, Long Island.
M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys, begins Sept. 15.
A. P. NORTHROP. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

SCHOOL AND HOME FOR BOYS, IN AMherst, Mass., by Rev. and Mrs. T. S. POTWIN. They refer to the Professors in Amherst and Yale.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, A school for boys, opens Sept. 1, Madison, N. J.
JAMES SHIER, Principal.

MISS E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies reopens Sept. 14. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—REFERENCE to patrons. Address at Unionville, Orange County, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

$300.—TUITION AND BOARD (YOUNG LAdies); Jackson Institute, Morrisania, N. Y. Send for circulars. MRS. JACKSON.

TARRYTOWN YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY; superior advantages. Address Rev. W. H. KINGSBURY, Tarrytown, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS. For circulars with references, address
IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., New-York, will reopen Oct. 1.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY, FORT PLAIN, N. Y.,—For both sexes; select. Begins Sept. 8.
Rev. A. MATTICE, A. M., Principal.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $273. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

$300 PER YEAR, NO EXTRAS [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av.,
next door to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104 and 106 Court st., near State.

The Fall Season begins Sept. 1. Subscription books now open.

This CELEBRATED MUSIC SCHOOL offers the accumulated advantages of many years of successful operation.

The corps of Professors now numbers forty-one of the ablest instructors in America.

PRIVATE and CLASS INSTRUCTION in all branches of music and modern languages, at moderate prices.

The FIRST PRIZE in vocal music was awarded to one of our pupils by the New-York Normal College.

The Orchestral School will be continued as usual. An amateur English and Italian Opera will also be instituted, in which pupils will be assigned full parts. The library will be complete.

N. B.—The NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY is the only chartered Conservatory of Music in the State, having no branch except the Brooklyn, and being entirely distinct from other institutions which imitate its name, evidently with the view of obtaining patronage thereby.

MME. C. MEARS,
ASSISTED BY MLLE. L. SEE,
No. 222 Madison av., New-York, English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874. Mme. Mears will be at home Sept. 1.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector,
No. 21 West 32d st.

Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. For circulars apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

MISS COMSTOCK,
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK,
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at
NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, gentlemen, and children, and boarding-school for young gentlemen, Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 23d st.—German, English, and French thoroughly taught by native instructors. Commercial and classical departments. Special facilities offered to Anglo-American pupils for studying German. Kindergarten and training school for kindergartners are under the superintendence of Mrs. PLOEDTERELL. Sixteenth school year begins TUESDAY, Sept. 15.
FEODOR THURM, Principal.

BROOKS SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Location, the "City of Schools," in the suburbs; buildings new, grounds large; family limited to sixty; studies arranged in preparatory and collegiate courses; ladies prepared for Vassar College. Principal, Mrs. M. B. J. WHITE; teachers, seven resident, two non-resident. For particulars address
EDWARD WHITE,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

RAHWAY INSTITUTE.—A LIMITED NUMBER of boarding pupils will be received at his home by the Principal of the above Academy, (a graduate of Harvard University,) who will be carefully instructed and cared for; locality healthy; grounds ample and beautifully laid out. Address or call on
J. F. DWIGHT, A. B.,
Rahway, N. J.

MISS PERINE.
No. 34 East 74th st., Central Park, (formerly No. 106 East 38th st.,) will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 23.

MME. GIRAUD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 281 Quincy st., Brooklyn.—All the English branches; French and German as read, written, and spoken by daily practice without any extra charge; $300 instruction and board.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Pottstown, Penn.—The twenty-fifth annual session will open on Sept. 10; situated on Reading Railroad, forty miles from Philadelphia. For circulars, address GEO. G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY School, Sing Sing, N. Y., will begin its next term Sept. 15. First roll-call at 6 P. M.

JACKSON INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, No. 256 East 123d st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 15. Miss JACKSON, Principal.

NOT FASHIONABLE—WORTHY THE SUPPORT of judicious parents—Yonkers Military Institute. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. APPLY to Miss ELIZABETH WHEELER, Bridgeport, Conn.

ART SCHOOL.—ELUCIDATIVE GEMS, 50 CENTS. Circulars free. WOOD'S Art Parlors, Rochester, N. Y.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J., for boys. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The seventeenth annual term of this institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones st., in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874.

Graduates of the Law School are admitted to practice in all the courts of the State.

For catalogues, &c., apply to
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
AUG. 7, 1874. Professor of Municipal Law.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE,
FOUNDED 1855.
Supplies schools and families with good teachers;
Represents reliable teachers wanting positions;
Gives parents information of GOOD SCHOOLS.
NINETEEN YEARS have proved it efficient in securing "The right Teacher for the right place."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, 14 Bond st.

A GERMAN LADY, SUPERIOR PIANIST AND successful teacher in German and French languages, desires a situation in a family or school. For particulars apply to TEACHER, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. BANCROFT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Spencer Heacock, No. 79 Park place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of February, 1874.
CAROLINE T. BANCROFT,
Executrix.
SPENCER HEACOCK
f17-law6mTu* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW L. IRELAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, at the office of John B. Ireland, Esq., No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1874.
ISRAEL CORSE,
WILLIAM M. JOHNSON, } Executors.
JOHN B. IRELAND,
my19-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA GLOVER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Jonathan Edwards, Esq., No. 11 West Forty-seventh street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of March, 1874.
JONATHAN EDWARDS,
DANIEL GLOVER,
mh24-law6mTu* Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL BLOIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 37 West Thirty-fifth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of May, 1874.
HANNAH MARIA BLOIS, Executrix.
my12-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of H. L. Morris, Esq., No. 25 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of July, 1874. HELEN R. RUSSELL, Executrix.
jy7-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN CULLEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 13 West Thirty-sixth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated, New-York, the 9th day of March, 1874.
mh10-law6mTu* THOMAS T. COCK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES C. ROBBINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of George A. Robbins, Esq., No. 9 East 36th street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of March, 1874.
THATCHER M. ADAMS,
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
ap6-law6mTu* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HIRAM V. MASON, late of the City of New-York, Secretary, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Edgar M. Mason, No. 31 Park row, Room No. 20, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of August, 1874.
ANN E. MASON, Administratrix
au4-law6mTu* of Hiram V. Mason, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. DE GROOT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Theodore R. B. De Groot, Esq., No. 142 Fulton st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of June, 1874.
[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PLATE GLASS REQUIRED for the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE,
NEW-YORK CITY,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Aug. 10, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., on the 31st day of August, 1874, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City, all the plate and other glass required for the building, as called for in the schedule.

Copies of the specifications and schedule may be had on application at this office.

Proposals for imported glass must be made inclusive and exclusive of import duty.

Samples of the glass proposed to be furnished must accompany each proposal, and the whole must be delivered unbroken and in perfect order within two months from date of acceptance of proposal.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the glass trade.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Plate Glass, &c., for the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO IRON CONTRACTORS.
PROPOSALS FOR THE COMPLETE ROOF, THE WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS, &c.; CAST-IRON COLUMNS, LINTELS, &c.; VAULT-LIGHTS, AND SKY-LIGHTS.

No. 120 BROADWAY, Aug. 18, 1874.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 M. of Wednesday, the 26th of August, for furnishing, delivering, and setting in place the entire roof-work, (wrought-iron framing, covering, galvanized or cast-iron dormers, cornices, deck-moldings, &c., and copper flashing,) the wrought-iron beams, with the necessary anchors, tie-rods, &c.; the cast-iron columns, lintels, &c.; the vault-lights and the sky-lights for the building now in course of erection in Cedar and Pine sts., between Broadway and Nassau st.

Each proposal must be sealed, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposal for Iron Work," (with the name of the proposer.) The proposal must be accompanied by the guarantee of a responsible surety, to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, for the execution of a contract and the faithful performance of the work under it, if awarded to the proposer.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts, specifications, and schedules of the work, can be obtained of the undersigned on and after Wednesday, the 19th inst., at his office, where also the plans of the work may be seen and further information obtained.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.
THEODORE WESTON,
Superintending Engineer,
No. 120 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Aug. 5, 1874.

Public notice is hereby given that sealed bids or proposals for the contract to furnish all the material, and for grading to be done in the improvement district, in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City, under the act of the Legislature passed May 5, 1874, entitled "An act to provide for improvements in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City," will be received by the Commissioners appointed by and under said act, at their office in Hunter's Point, in said city, where all maps and specifications can be seen until 12 o'clock at noon, Aug. 26, 1874, when and where the said bids or proposals will be publicly opened.

Blank forms for such proposals will be furnished by the Commissioners on application of any party desiring to bid. Copies of the act of the Legislature will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners in Long Island City.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

PETER G. VAN ALST,
R. M. C. GRAHAM,
H. S. ANABLE, } Commissioners.
WILLIAM BRIDGE,
JAMES DENNEN,

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
ENGINE MAKERS, BOILER MAKERS, AND PUMP MAKERS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Sewer Commissioners of Hoboken, at the corner of Newark and Willow sts., Hoboken, until TUESDAY, the 1st day of September, at 11 o'clock A. M., for furnishing pumps, with steam-boilers and engines for driving the pumps to be used by the said Commissioners in the drainage of the Hoboken meadows.

For information and copies of the specifications call on or address CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary, at the office above mentioned, or L. W. POST, Engineer, opposite the Court-house, Jersey City Heights.

IMPROVEMENT OF WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN HARBORS, D. C.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 2,106 H ST.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12, 1874.

Proposals for dredging in Washington and Georgetown Harbors, D. C., will be received until noon of FRIDAY, Aug. 28, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter. Blank forms, specifications, &c., can be had on application to this office.
S. T. ABERT,
United States Civil Engineer.

IMPROVEMENT OF MOBILE HARBOR, ALABAMA.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 38 CHURCH ST.,
MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 1, 1874.

Proposals for dredging 350,000 cubic yards, more or less, in Mobile Bay, Alabama, will be received at this office until noon, Sept. 19, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter.

Printed blank forms of proposals and guaranty specifications, instructions to bidders, and any desired information, can be had on application at this office.
A. N. DAMRELL,
Captain of Engineers, United States Army.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, Aug. 13, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS PROPERLY INDORSED, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, 25th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the whole or any part of the following seven per cent. Brooklyn City Bonds, viz.:

300,000 New-York Bridge Bonds, due 1922, 1923 and 1924.

$200,000 Assessment Fund Bonds, due 1877.

Proposals must state price offered in addition to accrued interest, and be indorsed, "Proposal for Bonds."

The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids not considered to the interest of the City.
F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

1,000 BARRELS FLOUR.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction until 2 o'clock P. M., Aug. 21, 1874, for furnishing 1,000 barrels of Flour.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING GRANite for Bulk-head or River Wall.—Sealed proposals for the above material will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, Sept. 1, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*; copies for sale No. 2 City Hall.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK MARINE COURT.—EDWARD MATTHEWS, plaintiff, against A. W. JONES, defendant—Summons for a money demand on contract, (Com. not served—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Marine Court, New-York City, at his office, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office at No. 57 Broadway, New-York City, within six days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and seventeen 67-100 dollars, with interest from the 1st day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, July 9, 1874.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 57 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in this action was filed with the Clerk of this court in New-York City, on the 10th day of August, 1874.
au11-law6wTu

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—EDWARD H. STUART, plaintiff, against CAROLINE A. CLARK, John B. Pannes, Patrick Fay, and Bridget, his wife; George H. Purser, and Patrick Cuff, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com not ser.) —To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New Court-house, in the said City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 261 Broadway, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 14, 1874.
ADOLF LEVINGER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 15th day of April, 1874.
ADOLF LEVINGER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
au1-8law6wTu*

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING and Equipage and Materials, and Quartermaster's Stores.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12, 1874.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Philadelphia Depot of the Quartermaster's Department (Schuylkill Arsenal,) commencing on Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Capt. John F. Rodgers, M. S. K. U. S. A., a quantity of Condemned Army Clothing, and Equipage, Materials and Quartermaster's Stores, consisting in part of

8,600 Pairs Trowsers.
9,000 Great Coats.
1,500 Flannel Shirts.
6,300 pairs of Drawers.
87,600 Rubber Blankets.
28,800 Rubber Pouches.
204,000 Knapsack Hooks, Studs, &c.
10,000 Gross Suspender Buttons.
2,400 yards ¾ Blue Wool Flannel.
4,600 yards ¾ Gray Twilled Flannel.

And various other articles, including a large lot of Woolen, Cotton, and Rope Cuttings. The terms of sale will be stated in the catalogues, which can be obtained at this office, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the auction rooms of Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th st., Philadelphia.
L. E. EASTON,
Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL sell at public auction, JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, 1874, at 11 A. M., at No. 231 West 19th st., one Herring & Farrell champion safe, and a lot of leaders, elbows, slate, roofing-paper, and other roofing material belonging to the estate of John Fyfe, Jr., bankrupt.
au18-law3wTu* CLARK BROOKS, Assignee.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF MARBLE and Marbleized Mantels, all kinds of Floor Tiling, Monuments, Headstones, Slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble-Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3d av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work at greatly reduced prices. [illegible]

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN.

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

ILLINOIS	Aug. 20	INDIANA	Sept. 10
OHIO	Aug. 27	*ABBOTSFORD	Sept. 17
*KENILWORTH	Sept. 3	PENNSYLVANIA	Sept. 24

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations. Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.

Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 19	*Russia, Wed'day, Sept. 9
Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 22	Java, Saturday, Sept. 12
*Bothnia, Wed'day, Aug. 26	*Cuba, Wed'day, Sept. 16
*Abyssinia, Wed., Sept. 2	Parthia, Saturday, Sept. 19
China, Saturday, Sept. 5	*Scotia, Wed'day, Sept. 23

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP SCOTIA EMbark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 10 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, 19th August, 1874.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC	SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.
OCEANIC	SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 7 A. M.
REPUBLIC	SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.
BALTIC	SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Europa, Wednesday, Aug. 19	Macedonia, Wed...Sept. 2
Ethiopia, Saturday, Aug. 22	Utopia, Saturday...Sept. 5
Anglia, Wednesday, Aug. 26	India, Wed'day...Sept. 9
California, Sat'day, Aug. 29	Victoria, Saturday, Sept. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $80, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
INTERMEDIATE, $35. STEERAGE, $15.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE, SURMONT	Saturday...Aug. 22
WASHINGTON, LACHESNEZ	Saturday...Sept. 5
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE	Saturday...Sept. 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent. No. 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA	Wednesday, Aug. 26
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA	Wednesday, Sept. 2
STATE OF INDIANA	Wednesday, Sept. 9

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Canada....Aug. 22, 12 M.	The Queen...Sept. 5, 12 M.
Egypt....Aug. 29, 7 A. M.	England, Sept. 12, 6.30 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, SUMNER....Saturday, Aug. 22, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. PRICE	Aug. 18, 9:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH	Aug. 25, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. BEDDOE	Sept. 1, 9:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. JONES	Sept. 8, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD	Sept. 15, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS	Saturday, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER	Saturday, Aug. 29, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND	Saturday, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, Sept. 12, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Sept. 19, at 11 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. REICHMANN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship DEUTSCHLAND, Capt. W. LADEWIGS, on SATURDAY, Aug. 22.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin	$100 and $120
Second cabin	60
Steerage	30

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Aug. 24, at 10 A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Aug. 18.
NORTH CASTLE, Capt. [illegible] MORTON, Aug. 25.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Sept. 1.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA,

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)	Aug. 20
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana and Mexico)	Aug. 27
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)	Aug. 29
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)	Sept. 3

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by [illegible] Passport Agent, No. [illegible] Duane st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:
CITY OF PANAMA, Capt. C. C. LIMA, Aug. 22, at 12 noon. Freight and way passengers only.
ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. GRAY, Aug. 29, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

CHINA	Aug. 25
JAPAN	Sept. 5

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden, for San Francisco, as above, on or about Aug. 10, 1874.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Sept. 10.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt HAZARD, SATURDAY, Aug. 22, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.
C. D. OWENS, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, Aug. 22.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For JAMAICA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ANDES....Sept. 4

For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ETNA....Aug. 18

For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.
CLARIBEL....Aug. 25.
ATLAS....Sept. 18.

First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents. Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Pari

RAILROADS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R.,
No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

ERIE RAILWAY,
No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,
No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
9:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Commencing MONDAY, July 27, 1874.
Leave New-York, (from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st.:)
7 A. M. for Long Branch, Seabright, and Highlands.
9:45 A. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, Tuckerton, and Bridgeton.
1:40 P. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, and Tuckerton.
2:45 P. M., foot of 24th st., N. R., } for Long Branch,
3:30 P. M., Pier No. 8 North River, } &c.
4:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Waretown, &c.
5:30 P. M. for Long Branch and intermediate stations.
On SUNDAYS leave 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., and Pier No. 8 at 9:40 A. M. for Long Branch, returning arrive at Pier No. 8 at 6:50 P. M.; 24th st. Pier at 7:10 P. M.
Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25.
W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SIDE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.
S. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7 and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Bordentown, Burlington and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND. —SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after July 17, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D., as follows: 8:30 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue and intermediate stations, connecting at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway Beach, and at Babylon with boat for Fire Island, and at Patchogue with stage for Bellport and Fire Place. 10:30 A. M.—Islip Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 1:30 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 4 P. M.—Patchogue Express, stopping at Jamaica, Rockville Centre, South Oyster Bay, and Amityville, and all stations east except Breslau and Babylon. 4:15 P. M.—Babylon and Fire Island Express direct. 5 P. M.—Patchogue Accommodation, stopping at all stations, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 6 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. 7 P. M.—Merrick Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. Boats leave Roosevelt st., New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st. Boats leave Grand st., New-York, fifteen minutes before leaving time. SUNDAY TRAINS leaving Bushwick Avenue Depot: 9 A. M.—Sunday Milk, for Patchogue, stopping at all stations (Hempstead and Rockaway.) 10:30 A. M.—Sunday Rockaway Accommodation. 1:30 P. M.—Sunday Rockaway and Hempstead Accommodation. 3 P. M.—Sunday Babylon Accommodation.
R. WHITE, Master of Transportation.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.
THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE.—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1; with state room, $1 50.—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 6 P. M., returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Sunday day excursion at 8 A. M., 23d st., 8:15 A. M., returning from Albany same evening at 8 P. M. Fare for Newburg and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Albany, $1; round trip, $1 50.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.
Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M. Parlor cars are run by this line from Stonington to White Mountains without change.
DAY LINE TO BOSTON.
Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

SEA BIRD,

for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 13th...4:00 P. M.	Thursday, 13th...6:45 A. M.
Saturday, 15th...10:00 A. M.	Friday, 14th.......7:00 A. M.
Sunday, 16th......8:00 A. M.	Saturday, 15th...4:00 P. M.
Monday, 17th......7:00 A. M.	Sunday, 16th......5:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 18th......7:30 A. M.	Monday, 17th...11:30 A. M.
	Tuesday, 18th...12:00 M.

HELEN,

between New-York, (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Friday, 14th......8:00 A. M.	Friday, 14th......3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 15th...3:30 P. M.	Monday, 17th......6:30 A. M.
Monday, 17th...12:00 M.	Tuesday, 18th......7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 18th...12:00 M.	Wednesday, 19th. 7:30 A. M.
Wednesd'y, 19th. 12:30 P. M.	Thursday, 20th...8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 20th...1:30 P. M.	Friday, 21st.......8:30 A. M.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:30 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.
N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 8 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings.
SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzens', Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily at 3:30 Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip daily at 11:30 A. M.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.
HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., O. C. S. B. Com.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

SING SING CAMP MEETINGS.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, for TEN DAYS.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 cents. Good for ten days. Come with steamer
THOMAS P. WAY.
Will leave daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot Barclay st. 8 A. M., and 24th st. 8:15 A. M.
Returning will leave Sing Sing at 3:15 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH EXCURSIONS EVERY DAY.

The popular sound steamer AMERICUS leaves daily as follows: West 11th st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Barclay st., North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Pier No. 2 North River, 9:00 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Martin's Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway Beach 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents.

CHOLERA BANKS.—RAIN OR SHINE; DEEP sea-fishing, THURSDAY, Aug. 20. Steamer VIRGINIA SEYMOUR, Anderson Colwell, pilot; leaving Franklin st., North River, 5 A. M.; West 11th st., North River, 5:15; 8th st., East River, 5:45; Pier No. 27, East River, 6 A. M. Tickets $2 for the round trip of 100 miles. AL. G. FOSTER, Manager.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAM-boat WILLIAM COOK, (accommodations for 2,500 passengers,) can be chartered. A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MILLER'S BATH HOTEL.

Nos. 39 and 41 West 26th st., New-York, between 5th and 6th avs., near Broadway and Madison square; first-class location; elegant family and single rooms; excellent table; baths; sociables; a quiet home; prices reasonable; permanent or transient boarders received.

NO. 237 MADISON AV., BETWEEN 37TH and 38th sts.—Elegantly-furnished floors, with private table; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references exchanged; arrangements can be made for the Winter.

A DOCTOR'S OFFICE—(I. E.) A RECEPTION-room. With American private family; also, rooms to single gentlemen, without board; terms moderate; references exchanged. Apply at No. 215 West 15th st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST.—WITH BOARD, A few doors west of 5th av., handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen. Transient parties taken at Summer prices.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.,
First door from 5th av.—To let, with board, a handsome suite of rooms, separately or together; also rooms for single gentlemen: references exchanged.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—ONE or two desirable rooms, second floor; board if desired; small, select family; cleanliness and comfort assured; to agreeable parties terms to suit; references.

NO. 13 EAST 28TH ST.
Handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom; also small room; use of bath, gas, &c.; modern improvements; house first class; southern exposure; to gentlemen only.

136 MADISON AV., NORTH-WEST CORNER
Two suites of rooms, elegantly furnished, with private table and attendance; appointments first class in every particular.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3d avs.—Nicely-furnished double and single rooms, with board, in a French family; moderate prices; references required.

NO. 43 WEST 24TH ST.
To let, with board, handsomely-furnished rooms, on second and third floors, en suite or singly; hot and cold water; also, small rooms, for gentlemen; references.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST.
To let with board, three handsomely furnished suites of rooms; private table if required. References exchanged.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.,
corner 38th st.—Two very fine suites of rooms to let to families for the season, with private table.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with pleasant front rooms and good board; private family; location central and near Madison Park. No. 115 East 24th st.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET.—ONE OR TWO gentlemen, without board; gas and bath; private family; references; No. 109 West 16th st.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, WITH OR without private table, single rooms, with board, for gentlemen, at No. 60 West 38th st.

NO. 35 WEST 10TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let to gentlemen desiring cleanliness and quietude; good opportunity.

TWO VERY DESIRABLE FRONT ROOMS, with good board and comforts of home; references. Call at No. 36 East 12th st.

NO. 63 PARK AV.—ELEGANT FLOORS TO LET, with or without private table; single rooms for gentlemen.

ELEGANT LARGE, ALSO SMALL ROOM, furnished; desirable location; rent, $3. Call at No. 216 East 10th st.

NO. 25 WEST 45TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., four-story, high stoop, first-class brown stone house. Rent low to a good tenant.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, also hall room; references exchanged. 14th st., No. 156 West.

NO. 109 EAST 16TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, a suite of rooms on the second floor; also two parlors. S. FAULKNER BROWN.

NO. 19 WEST 39TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, with board. References exchanged.

BOARD AND ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR FAMIlies, on first and second floors, at 128 East 23d st.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board; references exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GREENWICH, CONN.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD AT a beautiful residence; large, airy rooms, wide piazzas, fine shade, perfectly healthy; no mosquitoes; ten minutes' drive from Coscob Station, one hour from city; accommodation for horses. Refer to J. E. FAIRCHILD, No. 8 Broad st., New-York, or address Holley Farm, Greenwich, Conn.

ORANGE, N. J.—A FEW DESIRABLE ROOMS, just vacated, to let, with board, corner Park av. and High st. Parties desiring first-class accommodations for the Fall or Winter can make special arrangements. MRS. BIRDSALL.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WHERE TWO OR THREE children, or an invalid lady can be accommodated; pleasant rooms; terms very reasonable; corner Main and Adams sts., Rahway, N. J. Address M. L. OTTER, No. 20 East 14th st., New-York.

ARCHER PLACE.
After the 25th of August a few rooms to let, with superior table board; references exchanged. Address L. R., Archer Place, Dobb's Ferry, N. Y.

AT LAKE GEORGE.—THE PROPRIETOR OF A cottage will accommodate a gentleman and his wife or two gentlemen for August, September, and October. Address RURAL, Bolton, Warren Co., N. Y.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—Parties can be accommodated with rooms and board; pleasant location, near the boat landing. Inquire of W. T. VREDENBERGH, druggist.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, BOARD for the Winter in a respectable boarding-house or private family, (the latter preferred,) between 32d and 45th sts., Lexington and 6th avenues; references required. Address, stating terms, Box No. 2,932, Post Office.

A PHYSICIAN AND WIFE DESIRE board in a private family, between 34th and 48th sts., 5th av. and Broadway. Address DOCTOR, care J. J. Lutkin, druggist, No. 1,273 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS, SQUARE and Upright, are the best made; prices low for cash, or on instalments. Catalogues mailed. Instruments rented until rent money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; we defy competition. Catalogues mailed. Instruments to rent until rent-money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

WANTED—GOOD SECOND-HAND CARPETS IN exchange for furniture or books. Address "Trade," Times up-town office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

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At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
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No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SADDLERS' GOODS IN LARGE STOCK, IN which will be found FLY-NETS, HORSE SHEETS, in linen and Summer woolen, foreign and domestic whips, English saddles and bridles, SADDLERY HARDWARE in full assortment, comprising bits, stirrups, spurs, &c., &c. Also, always a large assortment of HORSE BLANKETS and CARRIAGE ROBES in all grades, including a full line of the NEW-HAMPSHIRE HORSE BLANKETS, CLARK'S and other celebrated makers of PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, at HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

HARNESS.—FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, FIRST-class harness, consisting of new light double and single harness; also, fine new carriage harness, at No. 149 West 33d st., second floor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN,

OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.,
is open for guests.
BOARD, $3 PER DAY.
A liberal arrangement made with
PERMANENT FAMILIES and TRAVELING AGENTS.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.
YACHTING, BOATING, AND FISHING.

ROUND HILL HOTEL,

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Rooms for August must be secured by letter or telegraph in advance. Rooms for September or October, 25 per cent. reduction from season rates. Climate cool in Summer and delightful until late Autumn. Bountiful shade, beautiful drives, nutting, and all sports. Carriages to Mill River and elsewhere. Send stamp for *Tourists' Guide*.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address
JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, Long Island, now open; situated on the extreme end of Long Island, fronting on the Sound and Gardiner's Bay, immediately on the water; splendid sea bathing, driving, and sailing; fishing unsurpassed. Reached by Long Island Railroad from James slip, also per steamer W. W. Coit, from foot of Wall st. Send for circular. Terms very reasonable. M. B. PARSONS.

WEST END HOTEL,

Fort Washington,

Opposite the Palisades. New and first-class; twenty-three minutes' from Thirtieth st. depot. Steamer Sappho from Pier No. 26, foot of Barclay st. Private stabling. CHARLES H. SHELLEY.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL REsort for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

THE SOUTH ORANGE MOUNTAIN HOUSE. —This beautiful Summer resort will give first-class accommodations at moderate prices. Call on or address S. P. BARBOUR, South Orange, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

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At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT SIMMS' SELECT AGENCY,
No. 543 6th av., employers can be supplied with the most reliable colored servants, male and female, for every capacity, at the shortest notice; the best of cooks, waiters, and coachmen, &c.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN AGENCY, NOS. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.; a large number of well-recommended servants for all capacities.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A YOUNG ENGLISH Protestant woman as chamber-maid and waitress; has first-class City reference of three years, and will endeavor, by being faithful in the discharge of her duties, to merit a good home; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN American Protestant young woman from the country; wants any situation where she can be useful; knows how to do house-work well; prefers the country; has satisfactory references. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do chamber-work and sewing, or nurse; would do general housework in a small private family; no objection to the country. Call at No. 220 West 11th st., near 7th av., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent young Scotch woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or do washing, or care children and do plain sewing, or house-work of a small family; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl, who understands her duties in every branch; is neat and orderly and a good waitress; will make herself generally useful in a good home; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family or boarding-house; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 207 West 26th st., second floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid, or to do fine washing, or as laundress; good City reference. Call for one week at No. 160 East 13th st., second bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; three years' reference from her last employer. Call at No. 270 West 38th st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two respectable Swede girls; cook understands her business in every branch; makes good bread, biscuits, &c.; also a nice washer and ironer; chamber-maid is neat and orderly, and a good waitress; they will do the work of a family between them or go separately; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT young woman, who is a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent bread and biscuit maker; no objection to assist with the washing if required; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER. —By a Protestant woman of thirty; very good cook; very good washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; very highest testimonials for honesty and sobriety; has lived in the best families; City or country; terms moderate. Call at No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN, highly recommended as thorough cook; meats, games, fowls, soups, nice side dishes, pastries, creams, jellies, good baker of bread, biscuits, &c.; will do washing; lived in the best families; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman; is a first-class cook; meats, games, soups, pastries, creams, all kinds of nice side-dishes; highly recommended for honesty, sobriety, and capability; best testimonials; country or City; terms moderate. Apply at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY sisters, Swedes, where they can do the work of a family between them; cook understands her business well; makes good bread, biscuit, &c.; no objection to the country; wages moderate; good recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; IS a good baker and an excellent family cook; thoroughly understands the care of milk and butter; is willing to assist in the washing; City or country. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY TWO SCOTCH young women; one is a thorough cook and laundress, or cook alone, the other is a competent chamber-maid, waitress, or house-maid; have good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY BY A PROTESTant woman as cook; is willing to assist in the washing; is a good meat and pastry cook, and understands the care of milk and butter; is willing and obliging. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A neat, respectable girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general house-work; will be found willing and obliging servant, good cook, excellent washer and ironer; best references; City or country. Apply at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, AS FIRST-CLASS cook; makes all kinds soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c., and would assist with washing if required; can furnish excellent reference. Inquire for G., at Odell's French Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as good plain family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; is also a good laundress; can furnish good reference. Inquire for M., at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH woman; very capable of doing general house-work well and nicely; is good bread and biscuit baker, and has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; is a first-class laundress and a good plain cook; has good reference. Call at No. 89 Christopher st., Room No. 19.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTESTant woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking desired in a gentleman's family; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class meat and pastry cook; understands French and Spanish cooking, creams and jellies, &c.; has first-class City reference; City or country. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as cook, the other as waitress, in a private family or boarding-house; they can furnish first-class references. Apply at 437 East 14th st., Room 11.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO COMPETENT women, as thorough cook and laundress; best reference from last employer. Call at No. 13 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook. Address C. H., Box No. 13 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook; will assist with washing; City or country; best reference. Call at No. 112 West 44th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30 P. M. To commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

Engagement for a limited period of the distinguished English comedian,
Mr. J. L. TOOLE,
who will appear
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
also,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1:30,
IN
TWO OF HIS CELEBRATED CHARACTERS.

The performance will commence with a new comic drama, in three acts, written expressly for him, and entitled
WIG AND GOWN.
HAMMOND COOTE, a Barrister.......Mr. J. L. TOOLE
Concluding with a petite drama, called the
WEAVERS.
Mr. TOOLE..........as..........SIMMONS

FIRST WIG AND GOWN MATINEE, SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 1:30.
Due notice will be given of Mr. TOOLE'S first performance of PAUL PRY.
Box-office now open daily from 8 A. M. until 4 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

JARRETT & PALMER....Lessees and Managers
BELLE LAMAR!!!
DION BOUCICAULT'S new and prodigiously successful American play presented
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
with the eminent actor,
Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH,
(for whom the drama was expressly written,) and
Miss K. ROGERS RANDOLPH,
in the principal parts, with the great cast completed, with Mr. F. B. WARDE, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. F. F. MACKAY, Mr. CHARLES ROCKWELL, Mr. CHARLES LE CLERCQ, Mr. J. E. IRVING, Miss MARGUERITE CHAMBERS, &c.
The play produced under the immediate supervision of the author.
The scene is laid at and in the Shenandoah Valley.
*** PRICES—Admission, $1; Dress Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 30 cents; reserved Orchestra Stalls, $1 50; reserved Balcony Seats, $1. Box Office open continuously from 8 A. M.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1:30 O'CLOCK.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 585 BROADWAY.

SIXTH WEEK of the extraordinary success of
Mme. VIOLETTE PICAUT'S
PARISIAN CAN-CAN or CHAHUT DANCERS.
LO LO, the great LO LO,
The Daring Female Gymnast.
LESTER and ALLEN, Song and Dance Artists.
Prof. J. L. DAVIS and his school of Educated Dogs.
HARRY SHELDON. CHINESE JUGGLER.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

GLOBE THEATRE. No. 728 BROADWAY.

R. W. BUTLER....Manager
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

MATINEES.	A chaste and elegant ENTERTAINMENT. ALL THE BEST STARS IN THE PROFESSION. POPULAR PRICES. 25c., 50c., and $1.	EVERY
EVERY		EVENING.
WEDNESDAY.		AT
SATURDAY.		8.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. 1,000,000 CURIOSITIES.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.

EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2.
THE DWARFS' DUEL.	PUSS IN BOOTS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN; UNDERstands cooking in all its branches; also, pickling, preserving, &c., of all kinds; City or country; has good and satisfactory references and can be seen for two days at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant girl, who is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK, OR COOK WASHER, AND Ironer.—By a German Protestant young woman; is willing and obliging, and thoroughly capable; has excellent City references; City or country. Call at the Ladies' Reform Bureau, 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY PLEASANT YOUNG Protestant German girl to do the entire work of a private family; is a good worker, neat and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, COLORED woman for City or country; is a very capable cook and nice washer and ironer; good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, with one year's reference from last place, as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' and children's fineries, &c.; City or country. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; understands all kinds fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has eighteen months' City reference from her last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., between 37th and 38th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS excellent washer and ironer, or a good general house-work woman; is a good laundress; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a respectable Protestant woman as laundress and chamber-maid; both willing and obliging; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 362 West 42d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, WISHES family's or gentlemen's washing at her residence, No. 692 8th av., in rear, top floor; fluting and puffing done; good reference can be given.

NURSE OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By an English Protestant woman of thirty; thorough experienced nurse for infants or growing children, invalids, &c.; superior seamstress, cut, fit, operate, dressmake, or will make herself useful in most any capacity; very competent person; country or City; terms moderate wages. Call at No. 106 6th av.

NURSE, OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a highly respectable Protestant young woman; is a superior seamstress; can cut and fit, operate, trim, &c.; superior nurse for young or growing children; very highest testimonials for honesty and sobriety; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTEStant woman, as nurse; has long experience; can bring baby up on bottle from birth; charge night and day; good sewer and embroiderer; best City reference; hotel, City or country. Call for two days at 1,325 Broadway, near 37th street.

NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBER-work and Waiting.—By an experienced English Protestant woman; understands machine sewing; is very agreeable with children; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG GIRL OF respectable family, desires a position as nursery governess in a kind family; understands music, and will be found willing and obliging; reference to present employer and others. Address K. M., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTestant young woman; is an experienced chamber-maid, and very fond of children; is also a plain seamstress; can furnish excellent reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS INfant's nurse; willing and obliging; is a good plain sewer, and has the best City reference. Call or address No. 205 West 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, as infant's nurse; understands care of an infant from its birth; or to take care of grown children; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

WAITRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITress, or Chamber-work and Fine Washing.—By a highly respectable young woman, very highly recommended for honesty and sobriety; first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and getting up salads in the best manner; first-class chamber-maid; highest testimonials; City or country. At Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

MALES.

COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—BY AN ENGlish Protestant married man, with one child two months old; the man is a good groom and driver, and a thorough gardener; understands raising vegetables, out-door flowers; also taking care of green-house, hot and cold graperies, &c.; will go separate, but prefers a house to live; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant man as coachman and groom or groom; understands the care of horses and carriages perfectly; is a good groom and careful driver; is willing to be useful; two years' City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 645 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A COMpetent young German single man (speaks good English) as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly in both branches; excellent reference. Address H. A., Box 23 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant man; is a good groom and a careful driver; seven years' City references; would go to the country; will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen at or address W. G., No. 144 5th av., near 19th st., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, lately landed, in a private family; any part country or City; can milk; make himself useful in a gentleman's place; satisfactory recommendation. Address M., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single young man aged twenty-six years, who is a good driver and a thorough groom; willing and obliging; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—HAS A KNOWLEDGE OF GARDENing; can wait on table; has no objections to the country; can furnish satisfactory reference. Call or address for two days, P. G., No. 33 Mercer st., Peters & Calhoun Co.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS COACHman; married; thoroughly understands his business; two years' City reference. Apply or address J. M., No. 146 West 50th st., for two days.

FARMER AND USEFUL MAN, HOUSE-WORK, DAIRY, &c.—By an American Protestant man and wife, aged thirty-five; no children; man can do all branches of farm-work, care cattle and horses, do plain gardening, milk, &c.; wife as cook, washer, ironer, care milk, and make butter; best recommendations; no objection to distance. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; HAS FIVE and a half years' reference. Call or address J. H., No. 294 Madison av., basement.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager....Mr. A. M. PALMER

Preliminary to the regular Fall and Winter season the management announces the appearance on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 19, of the favorite actress
Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON,
in her great play,
JANE EYRE,
with the following exceptionally brilliant cast:

Jane Eyre	Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON
Mrs. Reed	Miss FANNY MORANT
Mrs. Fairfax	Mrs. MARIE WILKINS
Lady Georgiana Ingram	Miss MAUDE GRANGER
Lady Clawdon	Miss AUGUSTA RAYMOND
Grace Poole	Miss HATTIE THORPE
Adèle	Little LAURA THORPE
Bessie	Miss KATE HOLLAND
Maniac	Miss DE LACY
Nurse	Mrs. WILDER
Lord Edward Rochester	Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON
Col. Henry Dent	Mr. THOS. E. MORRIS
Mr. Brocklehurst	Mr. A. D. BRADLEY
John Reed	Willie Seymour
Frederick Lynn	Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS
Jacob Buttercup	Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY
Lord Clawdon	Mr. W. H. WILDER

and with
NEW and BEAUTIFUL SCENERY by Mr. RICHARD MARSTON.
NEW MUSIC by Mr. HENRY TISSINGTON.
Box office now open for sale of reserved seats from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

M. GRAU and CHIZZOLA....Lessees and Managers.
INAUGURATION OF THE SEASON.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 24, at 8,
Mlle. MARIE AIMEE and
THE NEW FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY,
when will be presented, for the first time in America, Mr. L. Vasseur's brilliant opera bouffe,
LA TIMBALE D'ARGENT,
with entirely new scenery, new costumes, &c., and the following brilliant distribution in the leading roles:

MULLER	Mlle. MARIE AIMEE
MOLDA	Mlle. LEONTINE MINELLY
FITCHEL	Mlle. BLANCHE GANDON
RAAB	M. DUBOUCHET
PRUTH	M. DEBEER

FULL GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
M. C. VAN GHELE....Musical Director
PRICES.—Admission, $1; Family Circle, 50c.; Reserved Orchestra and Balcony Sofas, $2; Orchestra Stalls, $1 50; Dress Circle, $1 25; Second Balcony, $1. Sale of seats commences Thursday, Aug. 20, at the box-office in the theatre and at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

NIBLO'S THEATRE. C. R. THORNE, Manager.

Immense success of the moral and exciting play,
GRIFFITH GAUNT; or,
MAN AND WIFE and THE PASTOR.
LOVE AND JEALOUSY
is strongly depicted in this elegant drama.
EVERY EVENING, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

ROBINSON HALL.

16th st., between Broadway and 5th av.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:30.
THE CAN CAN
AND THE FEMALE MINSTRELS.
Also EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

GARDENER AND HANDY MAN—LAUNdress, &c.—By a Canadian Protestant man and wife, aged twenty-eight years, no children; man can do gardening; also carpenter's work, painting, &c.; wife is an excellent laundress, can flute, polish, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A STEADY SINGLE MAN OF good experience; is a first rate fruit and vegetable gardener; understands the care of flowers, horses, milking, and every way generally useful; can be recommended faithful and trustworthy. Address D. J., Box No. 224, *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MARRIED MAN without incumbrance; has had long experience in all branches of gardening; is a good florist and propagator, and can manage a commercial place as the advertiser is just after leaving one; best of reference. Address Reference, Box 241 *Times* Office, for one week.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN, MARRIED; understands the entire charge of a gentleman's place, greenhouse, graperies, fruits, flowers, vegetables, &c.; good references. Address Gardener, Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

GARDENER OR FLORIST.—UNDERSTANDS the business in all its branches; private or otherwise; first-class references. Address H., care of Florist, No. 918 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT, WHO THORoughly understands the care of greenhouse, graperies, &c.; has eight years' reference from last employer. Address F. H., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN Englishman and wife, aged thirty-five years, no children; man can do all kinds of farm-work, care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do plain gardening, &c.; wife all parts of house-work, milk, make butter, and is a good cook and seamstress; good recommendations. Call at or address Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; fourteen years' best City reference given; last family gone to Europe. Address J. S., Box No. 49 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A PROTestant young man; has the best City reference; would prefer to go in the country. Call at No. 309 4th av., at Bookham's office.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COOK AND CHAMBER-MAID TO GO to New-Hampshire; if wanted, the cook must assist in washing; two girls must do the work of a small family, in a pleasant, healthy village; all the improvements; good reference. At Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CANVASSER, TO whom, if successful, constant employment will be given; must have satisfactory evidence as to ability and character. Address, Post Office Box 3,286, City.

WANTED—A COMPETENT, RELIABLE GERMAN, English, Scotch, or French girl, for up-stairs work in a family at Yonkers. Apply at Office No. 8, No. 132 Broadway, or address Post Office Box No. 2,162, City.

WANTED.—A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER; would not object to a good woman if she had a little girl with her. Call at private boarding-house, No. 353 West 35th st.

WANTED—GENTEEL YOUNG MEN TO LEARN the retail dry goods business. LORD & TAYLOR, corner Grand and Christie sts.

CLERK WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE LAD, OF 15 to 17 years, who writes well, and has been in a law and notarial office. None others need apply, to J. B. NONES, No. 91 Duane st., corner of Broadway.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS,
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMIL H. MULDAUR, WILLIAM S. HALL, and EDWARD A. COBURN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Emile H. Muldaur, William S. Hall, and Edward A. Coburn, heretofore carrying on business under the firm name and style of Muldaur, Hall & Coburn, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of said William S. Hall by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 14th day of August, A. D. 1874.
CHARLES H. BANNIGAN, Assignee.
No. 14 Wall street, New-York City.
au18-law3w-Tu*

NO. 4,821.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY FITCH, WILLIAM Y. FITCH, and HENRY FITCH, Jr., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry Fitch, William Y. Fitch, and Henry Fitch, Jr., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 3d day of August, A. D. 1874.
JEREMIAH B. GRUMAN, Assignee,
No. 50 Water street, New-York City.
au4-law3wTu*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE KOHL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that the second, third, and final meetings of creditors of said bankrupt will be held before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, at his office, No. 4 Warren street, New-York City, on the 28th day of August, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the Bankruptcy act of March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, Aug. 15, 1874. HIRAM SCHOONMAKER, Assignee.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY T. HELMBOLD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the second meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at number 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the second day of September, 1874, at one o'clock P. M. of that day, for the purposes named in the 27th section of the Bankrupt act of 1867.
GEORGE L. TRASK, Assignee.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that ANDREW BRITTON, of the township of East Orange, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, has this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath [illegible] within three months [illegible].—Dated July 9, 1874.
SAMUEL W. [illegible]

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

BOLD BURGLARY IN WATER STREET.

Shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday morning three men drove up with a large truck in front of the cigar and tobacco warehouse of Felix Garcia, at No. 167 Water street. They unlocked the front door and commenced to carry out boxes of cigars, which they placed on the truck, drawn up close to the sidewalk. The men worked with great rapidity, and had almost filled the truck with boxes of cigars when Patrolman Geo. Davis, of the Second Precinct, in passing the store noticed the movements of the men, and owing to the early hour deemed them suspicious. He asked one of the men what they were doing, and the man answered impudently that they were removing the cigars. This man referred him to a companion, who said he had an order for the removal of the goods, and asked him to step inside the store where he could see the proprietor and satisfy himself that it was all right, at the same time telling the officer that he was making a fool of himself by his interference. The policeman, though somewhat staggered by the cool assurance displayed by the men, declined to enter, fearing that the invitation to enter was merely a ruse to get him inside the store and lock him in, and still believing that there was something wrong about the affair, he seized one of the men and told him that he would take him to the station-house. The other men took to their heels and escaped. The prisoner made a desperate resistance, and the struggle for supremacy between him and the officer was only terminated by the arrival of several other policemen. The store was left in charge of one of the officers, and the prisoner, with the truck loaded with cigars, was taken to the Beekman Street Police Station. When arraigned before Capt. Caffrey he gave his name as Wm. Beal, and said that he was a poor laboring man looking for a "job," and was hired to assist the other men in carrying the cigars out of the store. He was, however, recognized as Charles Ring, alias John Francis, a bold and skillful burglar, residing at No. 226 West Houston street. When Mr. Garcia arrived at his warehouse he was surprised to find his place in charge of the police. He was referred to the station-house and identified the truck-load of cigars, which almost filled the main office of the police station. The property removed is valued at $4.000 in gold by Mr. Garcia. On examination it was found that the store doors had been opened by duplicate keys. Beal was arraigned at the Tombs Police Court yesterday and held in default of $5,000 bail. In December last the store of Mr. Garcia was entered and robbed of $1,500 worth of cigars and tobacco in an exactly similar manner, and this second attempt, which, but for the vigilance and good judgment of Patrolman Davis, would have proved successful, was concocted and carried out by the same gang.

THE COTTON EXCHANGE.

The members of the Cotton Exchange met yesterday, the President, Mr. Henry Hentz, in the chair. A rule was adopted to close the Exchange at 3 o'clock P. M. throughout the year. It was also resolved that the fee for transfer of membership be fixed at $100. Amendments to article 9 of the by-laws were adopted, embracing the following provisions:

SECTION 1. All questions relating to the grades, quality, or condition of cotton on time contracts under rule 1—requiring the examination of the samples for decision—if not otherwise agreed upon by the deliverer and receiver, must be decided by the two brokers acting for them, or if they fail to agree, then by the brokers and a member of the Committee on Classification chosen by them, (or appointed by the Chairman of Committee on Classification, if the brokers fail to agree in their choice,) the three acting together as arbitrators—the award of a majority to be binding and subject to appeal to the Committee on Classification only as to the classification of cotton delivered. Either party to the contract may appeal to the Classification Committee from the decision rendered. The party appealing must notify the other party in writing of his demand, and state explicity what that demand is, by 11 o'clock A. M. of the day after receipt of the classification, to which the opposite party shall have opportunity to reply, before 2 P. M. of the same day, and state such concessions as he may be willing to make.

SEC. 2. All questions relating to the grade, quality, or condition of cotton, sold otherwise than under rule No. 1, and requiring the examination of samples for decision, if not otherwise agreed upon by the deliverer and receiver, must be decided by three arbitrators: one chosen by the deliverer, one by the receiver, the third to be a member of the Classification Committee chosen by these two, or in case of their failing to make a choice, to be appointed by the Chairman of said committee, the three acting together, and the award of a majority to be binding; and a copy of the same shall be served upon each party by the arbitrator appointed by the receiver. The fees of the arbitrators shall be $15, and five cents per bale additional on the excess over 150 bales classed; the arbitrators to decide by whom the fees shall be paid.

SEC. 3. Nothing in the by-laws and rules shall be construed to prevent parties to any question relating to the grade, quality, classification, or condition of cotton, and requiring the examination of samples, from submitting the same to private arbitration without right of appeal, or direct to the Classification Committee; provided this be done by agreement, at any time before an award has been made, and provided also, that if the case has been submitted to arbitrators or to the Classification Committee half the fees shall be paid by each party.

SEC. 4. This article shall be in force on and after 18th August, 1874, and any part of any by-law or rule now in force, which conflicts with any provision of this article, shall be inoperative on and after that date.

THE SINGING FESTIVAL OF GERMAN SOCIETIES.

The musical festival of the Saengerbund societies concluded at Jones' Wood Colosseum yesterday by a pic-nic and Summer night's festival. The attendance, although not as large as on the day previous, was quite numerous, and it is estimated that some 2,000 persons visited the festival grounds during the day. Yesterday morning a procession was formed at the Germania Assembly Rooms. Some sixteen societies were represented, carrying twenty-five banners, and accompanied by two bands. The procession started at 9:30 o'clock, and marched down the Bowery to Broome street, and thence through Orchard, Rivington, Forsyth, and Houston streets to the Bowery, and up the Bowery, through Second street, Avenue A, and Tenth street to Eleventh street, at the foot of which the excursionists embarked on board of the Harlem steamer, by which they were conveyed to the festival grounds. Before embarkation a presentation scene took place at the the dock. The Marshal, Major Sauer, was presented by the Providence Liederkranz with the singer's badge of the society. The festivities at the Colosseum comprised vocal and musical exercises by the chorus of the Saengerbund societies and other social pastimes and amusements. During the afternoon each of the societies present was presented by a ladies' committee with a memorial comprising the history of the Saengerbund.

THE NEWSBOYS' LODGING-HOUSE.

The Newsboys' Lodging-house, which was opened last April in the new building at the corner of William and New-Chambers street, has now been occupied long enough to prove its completeness to the entire satisfaction of its projectors, and promises to facilitate the increase of the good work of the Childrens' Aid Society. Since its opening a daily average of 150 lodgers have been provided for beneath its roof. This number, it is anticipated will be at least quadrupled during the coming cold season. At present the house is furnished with 260 beds, the fourth and fifth floors being used as sleeping rooms, the space, however, being open and unbroken by partitions. The room in the attic of the building will be filled with beds, it being the intention to increase the lodging capacity of the house to 600 during the Winter. Two meals per day are provided in the dining-room on the second floor, the tables being removed between meals. The boys are charged six cents per meal, and a like amount for lodging, some, however, who are unable to pay being fed and lodged free. It has been found necessary to enlarge the savings bank of the home in order to meet the requirements of a growing habit among the boys to save their small earnings. The number of depositors is at present 310, the individual deposits ranging from a few cents to $20 per month. Large numbers interested in charitable enterprises in this and other countries have visited this institution this Summer for the purpose of hearing of its success and management.

A MUCH MARRIED MAN.

In the divorce suit of Chauncey F. Huff against his wife, already reported in THE TIMES, a dispute arose between the parties to the action as to which should have the custody of their child, a girl of fifteen years. The question as to which party was the fittest custodian of the girl was referred by the court to Mr. Wm. Sinclair, the Clerk, for the purpose of taking testimony and reporting thereon, the girl being at the same time committed to his temporary custody. During the past three weeks the reference has been pending, and the girl supported by the Referee. The Referee having reported in favor of the mother getting the girl's custody, the Court so ordered. Differing from most similar cases, the Referee found himself at the conclusion of his labors not only without fees or compensation for the girl's board, but without hope or expectation of either. Seemingly unwearied of his exceptional generosity in the case, the Referee yesterday shipped the girl to her mother at Wyoming, Luzerne county, Penn., paying her fare on the railroad. It appeared in the testimony before the Referee that the plaintiff had been the hero of at least two marriages, and it was stated that his present efforts to get rid of wife number two are made with a view to indulging in the luxury of wife number three.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Coroner Croker yesterday held an inquest in the case of James Battell, of No. 312 East Thirty-eighth street, who was knocked down and run over by a runaway horse at Twenty-third street and Third avenue, on July the 31st. The testimony of the witnesses examined, proved that the deceased was crossing the street at the time the horse was running away, and was knocked down and run over, receiving injuries from the effects of which he subsequently died. The driver of the horse was Augustus Kumpan, in the employ of a provision dealer at No. 1,060 Third avenue, and he left the horse untied while he went into a grocery store. The jury rendered the following verdict: That the deceased came to his death by being accidentally run over by a runaway horse at Third avenue and Twenty-third street, on the 31st July, and we hereby censure the driver for leaving his horse untied, and so at liberty to run away, to the danger of the public, and we would recommend that a most stringent law be enacted against the practice of leaving horses in the street untied.

UNSAFE BUILDINGS.

AN INJUNCTION ASKED FOR—THE LAW ON THE SUBJECT.

The Department of Buildings having reported to the Common Council that certain buildings, under erection by C. H. Gorbet, on Thirty-ninth street, between Third and Fourth avenues, were dangerous and insecure, George B. Sheldon, counsel for the department, procured from Judge Reynolds an injunction restraining the owner from proceding further with the work, and an order to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent. The order was returnable yesterday. Mr. Sheldon stated the facts, and read sections 54 and 55 of the Fire and Buildings law, passed June 28, 1873, which are as follows:

SEC. 54. Whenever the Commissioners shall officially report to the Common Council that any building is being built or altered within the City in violation of any of the provisions of this act, or in such manner that such buildings would be dangerous and insecure, the Common Council shall direct an action to be commenced in the name of the City in any court of record against the owner or builders of any such building, or of the lands and premises upon which such building may be situated, or both, perpetually to restrain such erection or alteration of such building, and for that purpose it shall be the duty of any Judge of the court in which such action may be commenced, and of any officer authorized by law to perform the duties of such Judge at Chambers, upon satisfactory proof that such certificate has been made by said Commissioners, to make an injunction order restraining such owners or builders, or both, from the further erection or alteration of such building, until the further order of the court in which said action shall be commenced, and the court by its judgment may grant the relief above mentioned.

SEC. 55. The Supreme Court of the State of New-York, the County Court of the County of Kings, and the City Court of Brooklyn, shall, upon petition, respectively have power and jurisdiction to adjudge and decree that any store, storehouse, dwelling, or other building that has or may hereafter become dangerous or insecure, or any building erected or altered, or in the course of erection or alteration, in violation of the provisions of this title, shall be taken down and removed, or repaired and supported in a proper manner. Any owner, agent, lessee or occupant of any building against which a decree shall be made, as hereinbefore provided, who shall neglect, refuse, or fail to comply with the terms of any such decree, shall be deemed guilty of contempt, and be punished as now provided by law for the punishment of contempt.

Judge Reynolds said that in his opinion the injunction could not be made permanent until proof was furnished that the buildings were unsafe and insecure as alleged, and gave Mr. Sheldon until Monday next to serve affidavits to that effect on the opposing counsel, and fixed Tuesday for the further hearing.

THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

The work on the excavation for the foundation of the new building for the Museum of Art in the Central Park has been begun. Meantime no plan of construction has been adopted by the committee, as they are anxious to keep the expenditures within the amount—$500,000—appropriated by the City for that purpose. The building on Fourteenth street, occupied by the Museum at present, is entirely too small for the collection of objects of art and antiquities now on exhibition. The "Art Gallery" is altogether too small to accommodate the pictures already in the possession of the Museum, and many of them are, in consequence, distributed about the building and placed where their beauties cannot be properly appreciated. The statuary, too, is scattered indiscriminately about the halls and corridors for the same reason. The Di Cesnola collection suffers for want of space, many of the objects being necessarily placed so close together, or so high up on the shelves, as to utterly preclude a close examination. In fact, the greatest difficulty under which they now labor at the Museum is the disposition of the new objects, which are continually being received. The erection of a new building, constructed especially to meet the needs of the Museum, will add most materially to the attractiveness of the institution, which is already, notwithstanding the fact that it is comparatively new, the finest, if not the only one, of its kind in this country. Archæologists, scholars, and lovers of art who come to New-York never fail to visit the Museum. Apart from the fact that the want of space in the Fourteenth street building is a great drawback, the danger from fire in a crowded street is very great, and, although the collection is heavily insured, no money value could make up for its loss, as the objects, if destroyed, could never be replaced. The erection of a fire-proof building will do away with all fears of this kind, and when it is remembered that the collection is estimated to be worth at least $400,000, it will be seen that it is well worth while that a suitable building should be provided for its preservation.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Business on Wall street yesterday exhibited indications of revival, and securities of all kinds were firmer than at any time during the past few weeks. The most marked advance was in New-York Central, the strength of which was no doubt partly attributable to the fact of Judge Westbrook having granted the application for a mandamus to compel Mayor Havemeyer to sign the warrant for half the cost of the Fourth avenue improvement.

Mr. S. L. M. Barlow yesterday received a telegram from Mr. James McHenry, of London, in relation to the suit instituted against one Marsden for publishing in the London *Erie Circular* statements designed to injure the Erie Railway Company and depress its stocks. According to the terms of the message from McHenry, Mardens pleaded guilty, apologized, threw himself upon the mercy of the court, and agreed to surrender certain communications furnished by Dunan, the Ex-Auditor of the Erie Railway Company. The disposition made of the case is not stated, but presumably Marsden was discharged.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Coroner Woltman held an inquest yesterday in the case of John Decker, who was injured on Aug. 3 by being struck by an engine of the Flushing and Long Island Railroad while attempting to drive a coach across the track, near Woodside. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died from the effects of the injuries. From the testimony taken it appears that the deceased, who was a coach driver was returning from a funeral with a family when the accident occurred. He received sufficient warning that it was dangerous to cross, from a driver who was ahead of him, and who would not attempt to drive across the track, but the deceased drove on, heedless of any danger. It is said that one of the ladies who was in the coach at the time was severely injured, but neither she nor any of the persons who were with her could be found to testify in this case, although the Coroner did all in his power to find them. The witnesses all said that the accident was caused by Decker's carelessness. The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries accidentally received, and consider that the deceased was entirely to blame, for attempting to cross the track at the time.

THE DUNN INQUEST.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Croker in the case of James S. Dunn, aged fourteen years, who was run over by a car of the Christopher Street Railroad at Tenth street, near Avenue D, on the 11th of August, and who died from the effects of the injuries on the 13th inst. Charles Le Loy, a resident of Williamsburg, testified that he saw the boy standing on the back platform of an East Broadway car, the conductor being with the driver. A Christopher street car was going in an opposite direction, and the boy jumped backward from the platform in order to get out of the way of the conductor, who was then going to the rear of the car. The deceased was struck by the dashboard, and he was knocked under the Christopher street car. Several other witnesses were examined and corroborated the testimony of Mr. Le Roy. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and exonerated the employes of the Railroad Company from all blame.

MISS POMEROY, OF JERSEY CITY, DYING.

The Glendenning scandal, on the Jersey City Heights, has assumed a new aspect, from the fact that Miss Pomeroy, the young lady, is lying at the point of death. She has been ill since the birth of her child, and on Sunday night she was reported to be dying. Several Presbyterian clergymen were sent for, but all were away on vacation. At length, Rev. Mr. Tunison, of the Central Avenue M. E. Church, responded to the summons, and the dying girl said to him: "The Lord has called me, and I know I must die. I want you to take my dying words. Rev. John S. Glendenning is the father of my child." At a late hour Sunday night some prominent members of Mr. Glendenning's church called upon Miss Pomeroy and prayed with her. Yesterday morning her condition was somewhat improved, and her attending physician thinks there is a slight possibility of her recovery; but it is very slight. The child is doing well, and will be baptized in a few days.

AN INTIMIDATING DOG-CATCHER.

Mayor Havemeyer received a novel communication yesterday. It was signed "Charles J. Matthias, Morrisania." The writer boldly solicited the office of dog-catcher for the Twenty-second District, which is now a part of the annexed territory. He said he was peculiarly fitted for the position, having captured sixty wandering curs which were locked up in a cellar, but he added that he was unable to feed them, and that he was convinced that some of the animals had hydrophobia. Matthias closed his epistle by stating that "he would set the dogs loose on the community if he was not appointed." The Mayor, after consulting with Alderman Morris, instructed Mr. Wendell, his chief clerk, to request the applicant to call at his office and receive authority to enter upon the duties which he deemed so congenial.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE COMING GENERAL CONVENTION.

PRESENT STATE OF THE CHURCH—PARTY SPIRIT IN THE VARIOUS DIOCESES—HIGH CHURCH AND LOW CHURCH—RITUALISM—INCREASE OF THE EPISCOPATE.

The approaching General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to be held in this City in October next, will, without doubt, be one of the most, if not the most, important in the history of that large and wealthy communion. For months public expectation, both in and out of the Church, has been looking forward to the coming council with an interest which no similar event in late years has awakened. The causes of this widespread feeling are not new. The larger portion of them have been developing for years, and even generations. It is true that recent events have to a large extent added to the popular interest. The Cummins movement and the De Koven controversy over the Wisconsin Bishopric have each in turn contributed their share. Add to these the endless differences on the subject of Ritualism, differences which a not inconsiderable portion of the Church declare to be threatening its existence, and the reason for this feeling is perfectly clear.

At the present moment the Church may be said to number four distinct schools—the "High," the "Ritualistic," the "Low," and the Conservative, or what in England would be called the Broad Church school. The former comprises the whole of that class which entertains an exalted opinion of the rights and privileges of the Church, and views with alarm any attempt to sink her exclusive claims to the level of other Protestant bodies. With them the "Church" is something more than a mere religious organization; it is the sacred and expressed institution of its founder, possessing, through the grace of Divine right and the Apostolical succession, an exclusive claim on the affection and obedience of her children. Trinity is a good specimen of this class. Ritualism is several grades higher than the highest of the High, and, as is well known, approximates more nearly to Roman Catholicism than to the "Protestant" Church, to which its partisans profess to belong. Of pronounced Ritualist churches there are less than a dozen in this country—St. Alban's, [St. Ignatius, and St. Mary the Virgin's, in this City, and St. Clement's, in Philadelphia, being prominent examples. "Low" churchmanship, or the opposite of Ritualism, presents a much broader range, and includes many of the most important church centres in the country. Philadelphia and Boston are its chief strongholds. Finally, the Conservative, or Broad Church, which shuns either extreme and inclines to the widest possible toleration, may be said to compose the working majority of the Church at large. In fact, there is no religious body in the world, certainly in America, more comprehensive than the Protestant Episcopal Church. From the most "advanced" of quasi-Romanists down to the extreme forms of Protestantism, it is the boast of the Anglican Communion that it embodies more diverse schools and admits of wider extremes of belief than any other similar body in history. "In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty," has been its motto, and while to some extent productive of the clash of opinions, there is little doubt that this system has greatly accelerated its progress in both countries. The question which, above all others, engrosses the Church at the present time is the question of Ritualism. This has been the case, more or less, with each convention during the past decade. Beginning in 1833 with the Tractarian movement, that cloud hardly the bigness of a man's hand, Ritualism has latterly grown to be the overshadowing topic among churchmen on both sides of the Atlantic. At each American Convention during the past decade the question of its legality has been broached, but without decisive result. The Convention of 1868 in New-York relegated the whole matter to the bishops, who issued a pastoral letter defining their views upon the subject. In the session of 1871, at Baltimore, substantially the same manœuvres were gone through with, the pressure in each case being in favor of the Low Church against Ritualism. On both of these occasions the existing causes were of much less magnitude than those which now operate. The secession of Bishop Cummins and the organization of the Reformed Episcopal Church, small as it is in numbers, has affected two large sections of churchdom, though in an opposite manner. On the High Church party it has produced a determination to rigidly maintain the safeguards which they assert are the only barriers against further movements of a like character, while to the "Low" brethren it has demonstrated the necessity for a removal of those stumbling-blocks that have already proved so fatal, and which they claim continually threaten the peace and quiet of the Church. Soon after the "Cummins" movement, and as if expressly to rekindle whatever animosities that event may have awakened, came the De Koven controversy over the Bishopric of Wisconsin. In this case the disturbing cause was the supposed views of the rejected candidate upon the question of transsubstantiation, and which were generally understood to approximate more closely to Romanism than the language of the Thirty-nine Articles admitted. In fact, the doctrine of the real presence, as held by the Ritualists, is confessedly similar to that of Rome. To prevent by legislation the avowal and practice of this belief within the pale of the Church is one of the chief objects of the advanced Low Churchmen. Another much-desired "reform" is the modification of the baptismal office, by which the much-mooted declaration of baptismal regeneration may be rendered optional with the officiating clergyman.

THE CONVENTION AND ITS MEMBERS.

The Convention itself meets triennially, and is composed of the House of Bishops, comprising all the diocesan and missionary bishops, and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies. This last consists of four clergymen and four laymen from each of the forty-one dioceses, and are appointed by the local conventions of the same. The House of Bishops holds its sessions for the most part in secret, except in the case of matters of a public character, when the doors are thrown open. In this respect it resembles the House of Lords in the British Parliament. The eldest of the Bishops in point of consecration presides over its deliberations, and from this fact is termed the Presiding Bishop. At present the prelate filling this position is Right Rev. Benjamin Bosworth Smith, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Kentucky, consecrated in 1832. The Secretary of the Upper House is Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, in this City, and the Assistant Secretary Rev. William Tatlock, of Stamford, Conn. The Secretary of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies is Rev. William Stevens Perry, D. D., of Geneva, and the Second Assistant Secretary Rev. Geo. S. Mallory, of Hartford, Conn. The duties of the convention are to legislate for the Church in the United States, much after the method by which Congress makes laws for the government of the country. Its legislation is restricted in the same manner, by a constitution which defines the nature and extent of its powers, and provides that the convention can make no changes in the same until the proposed amendment has been adopted by one general convention, submitted to all the dioceses, and again adopted in another convention. The rule holds good in the case of the liturgy and canons, so that, in addition to an indefinable period of agitation at least six years of continued legislation are required to effect any of the changes desired by the various parties. This of itself would be an effectual barrier against hasty action, without the additional safeguards by which the consent of each of the three orders in the convention—bishops, clergy, and laity—is required to all its official acts. In the approaching session the bishops will number 53, the clerical delegates 164, and the lay deputies the same. All, or nearly all, of the diocesan convention, with the exception of that of New-York, which meets on the last Wednesday of September, have already designated their respective representatives. Seven of the forty-one dioceses, viz., Central New-York, Bishop Huntington; Western New-York, Bishop Coxe; Pennsylvania, Bishop Stevens; Virginia, Bishop Johns; Massachusetts, Bishop Paddock; Delaware, Bishop Lee, and Rhode Island, Bishop Clark, have adopted strong resolutions against the "extreme practices" commonly known as ritualistic, and appointed as delegates to the General Convention men known to be more or less identified with Low Church principles.

The increase of the Episcopate is next in importance to the subjects already mentioned, and will doubtless receive a large share of attention from both Houses. A petition is now before the House of Bishops asking for the consecration of a number of additional Missionary Bishops for the West and North-west—a request largely owing to the extraordinary results which have attended the labors of Tuttle and Whipple in Montana and Minnesota. A project has also been agitated in the same House for a Missionary Bishop to the Indians and another to the blacks of the South. The subject of intercommunion with the Russo-Greek Church has also been referred to a commission who have visited Constantinople and laid the subject before the Patriarch of that city. Another commission on friendly intercourse with the Church of Sweden have visited Stockholm and also prepared a report to the convention.

THE SEVERAL COMMISSIONS.

Twenty-six permanent commissions and joint committees of both Houses have been appointed at previous sessions, and will submit reports embodying the results of their labors to the coming convention. Of these, the following are the most important:

Commission on the Revision of the Course of Theological Study, (originally appointed, 1856; reappointed, 1868; continued, 1871.)—The Bishops of Ohio, (deceased,) Maryland, Connecticut, North Carolina, and Western New-York.

Commission on Church Unity, (originally appointed, 1856; reappointed, 1868.)—The Bishops of Ohio, (deceased,) Maryland, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Western New-York.

Committee to prepare and report Forms of Letters of Consecration, Testimonials, Commendations, and Certificates, (appointed, 1868; continued, 1871.)—The Bishops of Mississippi, Illinois, Iowa, and the Missionary Bishop of Colorado, (deceased.)

Committee on the Organization of Provincial Synods (appointed 1871.)—The Bishops of Kentucky, Massachusetts, (deceased,) North Carolina, Illinois, New-York, Texas, and Easton.

Committee on the Increase of the Missionary Episcopate, (appointed 1871.)—The Bishops of Delaware, Minnesota, and Nebraska.

Commission on Church Archives, (appointed 1868.)—The Bishops of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. Rev. Thomas Winthrop Coit, D. D. LL. D.; Rev. E. Edwards Beardsley, D. D.; Mr. Robert C. Winthrop, LL. D.; Mr. Hamilton Fish, LL. D.

Joint Committee to Examine the Proof-sheets of the Proposed Standard Bible, (originally appointed 1844, reappointed 1853, continued from convention to convention since.)—The Bishops of Delaware, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Central Pennsylvania; Rev. G. Emlen Hare, D. D.; Rev. William Stevens Perry, D. D.; Rev. Joshua Weaver, Mr. Samuel H. Huntington, Mr. John B. Stebbins, Mr. James Pott.

Joint Committee on Friendly Intercourse with the Church of Sweden, (originally appointed 1850; continued from convention to convention since.)—The Bishops of New-York, Illinois, Western New-York, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Massachusetts, Rev. Josiah P. Tustin, D. D., Mr. George L. Harrison, Mr. James Bridge.

Joint Committee to report a Version of the Book of Common Prayer in German, (originally appointed 1850; reappointed 1862.)—The Bishops of Maryland, New-Jersey, and Western New-York, Rev. Daniel R. Goodwin, D. D., LL. D., Rev. William D. Wilson, D. D., LL. D., Rev. George Leeds, D. D., Rev. J. Isidor Mombert, D. D.; Rev. Alexander Falk, Ph. D., Mr. Henry Drisler, LL. D.

Joint Committee to report a Version of the Book of Common Prayer in the Spanish Language, (originally appointed 1853; reappointed 1871.)—The Bishops of New-York, California, and Connecticut. Rev. William D. Wilson, D. D., LL. D., Rev. Cleland K. Nelson, D. D., Rev. William C. Stout, Mr. Benjamin Stark.

Joint Committee on the Republication of the Early Journals, (originally appointed 1859, continued from convention to convention since.)—The Bishops of New-York, Connecticut, New-Jersey, and Central Pennsylvania, Rev. William Cooper Mead, D. D., Rev. William Stevens Perry, D. D., Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, LL. D., Mr. Henry P. Baldwin, Mr. Enoch R. Mudge.

Joint Committee on the Revision of the Psalms in Metre and the Hymns, having charge of the Publication of the Hymnal, (originally appointed 1859, reappointed 1868, charged with present duty 1871.)—The Bishops of Rhode Island, Ohio, Western New-York, Central New-York, and the Bishop of Central Pennsylvania, Mr. Henry E. Pierrepont.

Joint Committee on Communication with the Russo-Greek Church, (appointed, 1862; continued, 1865, 1868, and 1871.)—The Bishops of Illinois, Maryland, New-Jersey, Western New-York, Florida, and Long Island, Rev. John Fulton, D. D., Rev. Richard M. Abercrombie, D. D., Rev. Charles R. Hale, (Secretary,) Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, LL. D., Mr. Edward Stanley, (deceased,) Mr. Henry E. Pierrepont.

Joint Committee on the Religious Reform in Italy.—The Bishops of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and of Central New-York, Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D., LL. D., Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, D. D., Rev. George Leeds, D. D., Rev. Eugene A. Hoffman, D. D., Mr. Henry Chauncey, Mr. Frederic S. Winston, Mr. William M. Goodrich, Mr. Francis Philip Nash, LL. B.

Joint Committee on Christian Union, (appointed 1865, continued 1868-1871.—The Bishops of Mississippi, Michigan, Pittsburg, Wisconsin, and New-Hampshire; Rev. Abner Jackson, D. D., LL. D., Rev. James De Koven, D. D., Rev. Alexander Burgess, D. D., Rev. Henry A. Coit, D. D., Rev. Charles Minnigerode, D. D., Rev. Daniel R. Goodwin, D. D., LL. D. Rev. John N. Galleher, Mr. John W. Andrews, Mr. George R. Fairbanks, Mr. George F. Comstock, Mr. Charles J. Jenkins, LL. D., Mr. John B. Howe, Mr. Thomas A. Johnson, LL. D.

Joint committees have also been appointed to report on the revision of the Common Prayer-book in the French and Swedish languages. A Joint Committee on Reviving the Primitive Order of Deaconesses, with the Bishop of New-York as Chairman, was appointed in 1871, and will also report to the coming convention. Another important committee is that on Indian Affairs, of which Mr. William Welsh, Mr. John W. Andrews, Mr. John W. Stevenson, Mr. Hugh W. Sheffey, Mr. Benjamin Stark, and Mr. Henry A. Hayden are members.

The call which has been circulated for a Church Congress, to meet a few days in advance of the General Convention, and in which men of all parties are invited to discuss the various Church topics of the day, has met with a varied reception. In some quarters the idea is strongly urged, while in others the project is looked upon as an attempt to unduly influence the convention in its work. The latter is the view taken by Bishop Coxe, of Western New-York, and a number of others prominent among the clergy and laity. On the other hand, the friends of the movement assert that their purpose is perfectly innocent, and that nothing more is intended than a fair opportunity for ventilating the respective views of all sides, and, if possible, of bringing the opposing parties to a common basis of agreement.

The convention meets in St. John's Chapel, Varick street, on Wednesday, the 7th of October, at 10 A. M. After the usual religious services, the two Houses will complete their organization and proceed to business. A majority of the committee will not report before Monday of the week following, so that in all probability the session will last fully two weeks. Few candidates have, so far, been mentioned for the Presidency of the Lower House. Of these, Dr. James Craik, of Louisville, Ky., who has held the position in question for five successive conventions, is the best known. On this occasion it is quite possible that a new man will be selected.

The following statistics of the condition of the Church in the United States are taken from *The Protestant Episcopal Church Almanac for* 1874: Bishops, 53; clergy, 3,055; communicants, 246,051; marriages, 10,819; burials, 20,653; ordinations—deacons, 126; priests, 97; candidates for orders, 301; Sunday-school teachers, 22,702; Sunday-school scholars, 223,300; contributions, $7,187,417 17.

GOV. DIX AND THE MAYOR.

A new rumor was started in the City Hall yesterday. It was stated that Gov. Dix had decided to dismiss the charges against Mayor Havemeyer, and that he would publish the fact to-day. The Mayor, however, informed a TIMES reporter that he had received no indication of the character of the decision, or that any would be rendered at the time stated.

THE TAX BOOKS.

The tax rolls, containing the amounts to be paid by the owners of real estate and personal property for 1874, were transmitted to Gen. Pinckney, the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, preparatory to having the sums hitherto due added by the Clerk of Arrears. Some of the rolls will be ready in a few days. Those who pay their taxes before the 1st of December will secure a rebate at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

MOVEMENTS OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

From a telegram received by Mr. Rufus Hatch yesterday, it appears that between the 6th and 14th of August five Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's steamers arrived at, and six sailed from, San Francisco with the following passengers and cargoes:

	Pass'gers.	Freight.	Treasure.
Outward	1,542	4,403	$72,500
Inward	917	3,959	405,600
In all 11 steamers, within eight days, with	2,459	8,362	$478,100

CITY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following receipts of the Treasury yesterday: From arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $13,353 77; collection of assessments and interest, $6,697 45; market rents and fees, $2,958 25; water rents, $586; rents, &c., Department of Public Parks, $95 59; sales *City Record*, $42 35; licenses, Mayor's Office, $2,285 50—total, $26,018 91.

CORONER'S CASES.

Kate Brannigan, aged twenty-eight years, died yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, from the effects of burns received by her clothes taking fire in the eating saloon No. 259 Bowery, on the 28th of July.

John Liekauff, aged fifteen years, who fractured both arms by falling through a hatchway in Hale's piano manufactory, in West Thirty-fifth street, died yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital.

Minnie Neimecke, aged sixty-four years, died suddenly, yesterday, at No. 91 Delancey street.

ARREST OF BURGLARS.

Yesterday Cornelius Tobin, whose residence is on Second avenue, between Eighty-first and Eighty-second streets, and John Hunt, who has no residence, were taken before Justice Wandell, of the Tombs Police Court, charged with burglariously entering the house of Mr. Joseph B. Muro, on the corner of Third avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth street, on the 15th inst. The stolen property, consisting of clothing, jewelry, and other articles, was found in their possession. They alleged in their defense that they had received it from the brother-in-law of the complainant. Justice Wandell committed them for trial.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Special Treasury Agent Brackett seized yesterday, from a saloon in Duane street, one case containing 2,500 smuggled cigars.

President Grant and Gen. O. E. Babcock arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday morning. In the afternoon they took a ride in Central Park, and later in the day returned to Long Branch.

Chamberlain Lane reports that the balance in the City Treasury Aug. 8 was $1,389,473. The receipts last week were $420,612, and the payments, $598,618. The amount on hand on the 15th inst. was $1,211,467.

The Concordia Maennerchor gave a picnic and Summer-night's festival at the Turtle Bay Park, in Forty-third street, yesterday. The Harmonie Society, the Social Maennerchor, and other German societies participated.

Thomas Feeney, aged thirty, of No. 148 East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, while at work in a new building at Sixth avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first street, yesterday, fell from a ladder and was seriously injured.

Patrick Madden, aged sixty, of Jersey City, while walking on the railroad track at Sixty-fifth street and Eleventh avenue, yesterday, was struck by a down train of the Hudson River Railroad and sustained serious injuries.

The Alsace-Lorraine Society, during the past month, aided thirty-six immigrants from Alsace and Lorraine, at an expense of $460 59. The proceeds of a festival recently given for the benefit of the Society amounted to $137 72.

The managers of the St. Vincent's Home for Boys state that they have no entertainment for the "benefit of the Home" in contemplation at present, and that they have not authorized any one to sell tickets for such a purpose.

A meeting of the grain trade is called for to-day at 1:40 P. M., in the Produce Exchange, to receive the answer of the railway companies in reference to the prices charged for the carriage and delivery of grain, and also to consider the new Grain laws.

Martin Waters, of No. 113 Mulberry street, was dangerously stabbed in the left breast, near the heart, by John Farrell, with a jack-knife. Farrell was taken before Justice Wandell, of the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, and held in default of $5,000 bail.

The following steamers arrived at Castle Garden yesterday: Deutschland, from Bremen, with 71 cabin and 215 steerage passengers; Celtic, from Liverpool, with 106 cabin and 337 steerage passengers, and City of Brussels, from Liverpool, with 81 cabin and 452 steerage passengers.

George Flannigan, of No. 49 Water street, was held in $1,000 bail yesterday by Justice Kasmire at Essex Market Police Court, charged with sneaking into the premises of Mortimer Flannigan, of No. 242 Monroe street, and stealing therefrom a suit of clothes and other property worth over $150.

Guillermo Baudene, of No. 1,125 First avenue, appeared yesterday in the Tombs Police Court, against Barjardo Carlo, whom he accused of burglariously entering his store and stealing clothing and money to the value of $27 05. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was held for trial.

Robert Fitzgerald, of No. 60 Cherry street, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a horse, wagon, and harness, the property of Christina Schmitt, of No. 611 Eleventh avenue, all of the value of $150. He was held for trial by Justice Wandell, of the Tombs Police Court. Fitzgerald is just twelve years old.

The sixth vessel of the Baxter Steam Canal-boat Transportation Company is now lying at Pier No. 36 North River. She was built at Rondout. The Baxter Line at present comprises the following boats: The Wm. Baxter, the City of New-York, the City of Buffalo, the City of Albany, the Wm. Newman, and the City of Rochester.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction, at their session yesterday, received a communication from Dr. D. H. Kitchen, Chief of Staff, in which he recommends that the excursion for convalescent patients, which resulted so favorably last year, be resumed. It was referred to Supervising Engineer Knapp.

The new steamer City of Peking went up the North River yesterday morning, turned in the stream, and went down the bay to the light-ship on an engineers' trial trip. She had on board a large party of professional engineers, some of them of the Government service. The regular Government trial trip, to occupy nine days, will commence on the 26th inst.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange will hold a special meeting to-day, when delegates will be appointed to attend the National Pork Packers' Convention at Louisville, Sept. 9. The Grain Committee and those engaged in the trade will hold a meeting on Tuesday, at 1:40 P. M., to receive the reply of the railroad companies with reference to the charge for elevating grain, proposed to be paid by the dealers. Final action will also be taken on the amendments to the rules.

BROOKLYN.

The report that a number of planing lathes had fallen in Lalance & Grosjean's factory at Woodhaven, as reported on Sunday, has since been contradicted.

During a quarrel, yesterday morning, Michael O'Donnell, of No. 69 Conover street, was stabbed in the back and severely wounded by John E. Keating, a cooper, residing at No. 109 Partition street. Keating was arrested.

Officer Gill, of the Eleventh Precinct, was assaulted and badly beaten, in Hamilton avenue, on Sunday night, by a number of rowdies. He drew his revolver, and firing, shot one of the ruffians, named William Dunn, wounding him severely. Dunn was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The principal public school in the village of Mount Vernon is to undergo alterations and improvements, especially in respect to heating and ventilation. An enlargement of the building, or the erection of a much larger building, is also called for by the increased demand for admission of scholars.

Michael Hurley, aged about twenty-eight years, alleged to be another of the gang of masked burglars who broke into the residence of the Emott family, at New-Rochelle, and committed robbery and outrages, was arrested in New-York on Saturday, by Detective King, taken to White Plains, and locked up in the county jail to await the action of the Grand Jury, which will be impaneled next month. The detectives of New-York have been keeping a sharp look-out for Hurley, who succeeded in eluding their vigilance until Saturday. If he should be as thoroughly identified as Dan Kelly and others were, he will stand a fair chance of doing the State some service for twenty years to come.

NEW-JERSEY.

The total number of children of school age in Passaic County is 16,819.

The Collector of Jersey City reports the receipt of $3,310 09 in taxes and assessments last week.

Two hundred and fifty liquor saloons were reported open and doing business in Newark last Sunday.

A rumor is being circulated that Col. C. M. Baker, of New-York, has discovered a copper mine at Rutherfurd Park.

J. H. Ackerman, City Judge of Plainfield, has resigned for the reason that his salary, $300 a year, did not pay the costs of running the court.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon an unknown man fell dead in Market street, Newark, almost directly opposite County Physician Dod's office. He is supposed to have died from heart disease.

John T. Crosby, a machinist employed in the Pennsylvania Railroad shops at West End, Jersey City, was severely injured yesterday by a chisel in a lathe, which penetrated his wrist to the depth of a quarter of an inch.

The total number of persons employed in the manufacture of silk in New-Jersey is 3,406, and their wages annually amount to $4,139,485; the amount of capital employed, $5,497,416, and the annual product $5,615,983.

The residence of Joseph Y. Randolph, No. 61 Grand street, was entered by burglars Sunday night during the absence of the family, and the whole house was thoroughly ransacked. It is impossible to ascertain the loss until the family returns.

Thomas Mullen, the captain of a vessel lying at the Weehawken Docks, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by drowning himself, but he was rescued by a man named Jeremiah Leary, who plunged into the water after him and pulled him out. Disappointment in love is said to be the cause of the captain's attempt upon his life.

A boy named Oscar Rathkie, aged eleven years, was found yesterday morning by his father lying near the new elevator, at the foot of Ferry street, Jersey City Heights, in a senseless condition. He was badly cut and bruised about the head, and at a late hour last night remained unconscious, so that he could not tell what had happened to him. The boy left his father's house on New-York avenue about 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon. It is presumed that the boy was beaten by some boys from Hoboken.

At an early hour yesterday morning while Officer Hammond, of the Hoboken Police, was standing on the corner of Fifth and River streets, he saw three men coming from the direction of the dock at the foot of Fifth street. He approached the men and they tried to conceal themselves, but failing in that they ran toward the river. The officer ordered them to halt, when one of the men turned around and fired a shot at him, and the officer returned the fire. The firing attracted the attention of Officers Kerrigan and Gibbons, who joined in the pursuit, but the men, who were supposed to be river thieves, succeeded in making their escape in the darkness.

THE CHEESE MARKET.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Ten thousand bxs. of Cheese were offered to-day, and 7,000 bxs. sold at 13c. @13⅝c.

At Little Falls, 7,000 bxs. were sold, mainly at 13½c., with one lot at 13¾c.

The sales to-day fell one-third short of the offerings both here and at Little Falls.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Brussels, from Liverpool.—Capt. James Gillen, John McBride, T. D. Kingsbury, C. S. Cole, Wm. Walker, C. T. Houghton, Miss Emily Simms, Miss Esther Simms, Mr. Davies, Richard Power, J. Brennen, Mr. Moran, Rev. A. D. Pellicio, Stephen B. Wilson, David Flynn and son, Rev. Joseph Jennett, Jas. A. Stone and wife, C. Burger, Rev. J. B. Kelley, H. Staley, H. McEvoy, A. P. Porter and wife, James Senns, Mr. Gibbs, Miss Aggie Bristol, Chas. B. Forrest, Miss Juliette A. White, Mrs. J. A. Halliard, Miss Carolin, Mr. Carolin, Rev. Wm. McDonald, S. C. Hasslaclier, Geo. Rand, P. P. Donlin, Wm. See, Wm. Armstrong, Thos. McKeon, Rev. Jos. Phelan, Wm. Burkett, Mr. Lot, Rev. Thomas Masterson, Rev. Thomas Lowrie and wife, M. V. Newton, H. B. Rumsey, E. F. Sawyer, Jas. Edmonds, Miss F. A. Edmonds, Miss T. A. Edmonds and maid, Mrs. Bray, Mrs. Sanyon and three children, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. H. M. W. Bulkley, Jos. Kemp, Mrs. E. J. Kemp, Charles B. Thompson, George Weldon and wife, Rev. H. A. Pichert, F. Marsden, Geo. Ball, Wm. B. Hadden, Mr. Reid, Rev. Wm. Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston and son, Rev. J. A. McBolland, L. C. Boye, S. M. Stanton, John Schandel, Jos. Schandel, W. A. Smith and wife.

In steam-ship City of Mexico, from Vera Cruz, &c.—C. Crans, C. E. Petee and wife, Miss N. Rosback, V. Justiz and wife, P. Justiz, H. Newbury, S. Caravallo, wife, and six children, C. Mingo, E. Koch, T. Belton, J. De J. Rodriguez, J. B. Vermay, F. F. Mendoza, J. Piedrahita, E. De Greguar, E. Mawers, Miss F. Martinez, B. Rosberger, L. E. Post, M. Galan, W. Bennetts, E. Townsend, F. Nemegyoi, P. Bustillo, J. A. Morles, J. Rabell, G. Flaquer.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:13 | Sun sets.....6:53 | Moon sets..9:54

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:26 | Gov. Island.12:15 | Hell Gate..1:37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......MONDAY, Aug. 17.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Nevada, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Barks Star of Hope, (Ger.,) Harmann, Stockholm, Tobias & Co.; Modesta, (Br.,) Rowland, Rio de Janeiro, Pendergrast Bros. & Co.; Regenheld, (Norw.) Jacobson, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Tremont, Connell, Montevideo, Miller & Houghton; David Babcock, Colcout, Charleston, S. C., Evans, Ball & Co.; Harzburg, (Ger.,) Kulkern, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Kings County, (Br.,) McLellan, Bremen, C. W. Bertaux; Grau Battista D'Asta, (Ital.,) Caffareno, Newry, A. P. Agesta; Everhard Delns, (Ger.,) Aerboth, Bremen, Herman Koop & Co.

Brigs D. A. Small, Bush, Boston, Fisher & Co.; Zuleika, (Br.,) Walsh, St. Johns, N. F., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Lena Thurlow, Corbett, Marseilles, Brett, Son & Co.

Schrs. Jonas Hodgkinson, Brunswick, J. Smith & Co.; William Buck, Miller, Wilmington, N. C., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Luola Murchison, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Rhein, (Ger.,) Brickenstein, Bremen Aug. 4, Havre 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship City of Mexico, Sherwood, Vera Cruz Aug. 4, Campeche 6th, Progresso 7th, and Havana 12th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. Left at Progresso schr. Potosi, Jackson, ldg., to sail in a few days for New-York.

Ship M. B. Palmer, (Norw.,) Knudsen, Bremen, 37 ds. in ballast to C. Tobias & Co. In lat. 44 35, lon. 49 50, saw an iceberg 200 feet high.

Ship City of Corinth, (of Glasgow,) Taylor, Calcutta, 93 ds., with mdse. to Judd Linseed Oil Co., vessel to Henderson Bros. Passed Cape of Good Hope July 1, St. Helena 15th, and crossed the equator 23d in lon. 25; has had fine weather the entire passage.

Ship Jorawur, (of London,) Davis, Calcutta, 141 ds., with mdse. to Chas. L. Wright & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope June 26, St. Helena July 6, and crossed the equator 17th, in lon. 34; has had strong variable winds to the Cape, and from thence fine weather.

Bark Turist, (Norw.,) Ullstrop, Greenock 65 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Has been 18 ds. west of the Banks, with strong westerly gales; lost and split sails; is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Hermann, (Ger.,) Rieck, St. Vincent 28 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Antoinette, (Aust.,) Perovich, Hull 44 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Marie, (Nor.,) Taarvig, Limerick 38 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Saturn, (Norw.,) Torgersen, Limerick 44 ds., in ballast to order. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Rebecca, (Aust.,) Novak, Londonderry 38 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Maresca, (Ital.,) Maresca, Leghorn 54 ds., with marble and rags to A. Hardy—vessel to master. Passed Gibraltar July 10.

Bark Leone, (Aust.,) Dubrilovich, Belfast 51 ds., in ballast to J. C. Seager.

Bark Romance, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Taylor, Leghorn June 17, with mdse. to Fabbricotti Bros.—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Passed Gibraltar July 3.

Bark Eber, (Aust.,) Gurich, Londonderry 52 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Santa Chiara, (Ital.,) Rebesso, Antwerp 62 ds., with empty barrels to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Fratelli Doge, (Ital.,) Pacine 48 ds., in ballast to John C. Seager.

Bark Insula Capri, (Norw.,) Danielsen, Gloucester July 27, in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann; is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Wifsta Warf, (Swed.,) Kellner, Rotterdam June 17, in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann; is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Mathilda, (Ger.,) Larsen, Limerick July 6, in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann; is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Amykos, (Norw.,) Albrethsen, Gloucester June 17, in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Divico, (Norw.,) Jorgensen, Waterford July 6, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.; is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Navesink, (of Newcastle, Me.,) Barstow, Hamburg 50 ds., and 40 ds. from the Lizzard, with mdse. to Jas. W. Elwell & Co. July 28, lat. 45, lon. 50, spoke bark Elma, (Norw.,) from Liverpool, for Baltimore, 42 ds. out.

Bark Batteslina G., (Ital.,) Bejetta, Belfast 53 ds., in ballast to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Fermafinger, (Norw.,) Christensen, Barrow 52 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.; is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Albertine, (Norw.,) Gluckstadt, Antwerp June 15, via Gravesend July 3, in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann; is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Brig Andrea Mignano, (Ital.,) Lubrano, Naples 55 ds., with empty barrels to order—vessel to Lauro, Storey & Co. Passed Gibraltar July 9.

Brig Charles Wesley, Harding, New-Bedford.

Brig Elvira, Scott, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ida Richardson, Fuller, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with molasses to Jova & Co.—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Angie Amesbury, (of Boston,) Jones, Tuspan 32 ds., with cedar, &c., to Commercial Warehouse Co.—vessel to John S. Ingraham & Co.

Schr. Jennie Ashby, Nantucket, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. S. W. Thompson, Hull, Providence.

Schr. R. M. Clark, Buell, Hartford.

Schr. George and Edgar, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. Escort, Hawkins, Bridgeport.

Schr. A. G. Hazard, Carroll, Somerset.

Schr. Alida, Eaton, Newport, for Rondout.

Schr. Harriet Morris, Gardner, Fall River.

Schr. Traveler, (of Portland,) Hodges, Charleston, S. C., 9 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Carrie A. Bentley, Faulkenburg, Jacksonville 9 ds., with lumber to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. J. G. Wright, Seeds, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber to Drew & Buckie—vessel to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Geo. W. Dill, (of Pensacola,) Holden, Tampa Bay, Fla., 18 ds., with cotton-seed, hides, &c., to J. Y. Hathaway.

Schr. Thos. Ellis, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. Success, Richards, New-London.

Schr. Speedwell, Spaulding, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. John Brooks, Fox, New-Haven.

Schr. Hudson, Babcock, New-London.

Schr. Saratoga, Mitchell, Portland, with lumber to order.

SAILED.—Brig Winfield, for Aspinwall.

WIND—Sundown, light, E. S. E.; clear.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 17.—Arr. steamers John Hopkins, from Boston; William Kennedy, from Providence; ship Marritta W., from St. Vincent, Cape DeVerde; bark Ottavia M., from Dublin; brig Potomac, from Demerara; schrs. E. B. Emerson, from Beverly; John Proctor, from Richmond, Me.; Melissa A. Willey, from Rockport; Josiah Whitehouse, from Rockport; G. S. Hunt, from Boston; Lucy Jones, from Pine Island; Forest Oak, from New-Haven. Cld. steamers William Lawrence, for Boston; Henry L. Gaw, for Philadelphia; Elizabeth, for New-York; bark Preciosa, for Bremen; brig Concord, for West Indies. Sld. bark Pohjola, for Rotterdam; brigs Silas N. Martin, for Demerara; Aabine, for Dublin.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—Arr. steamers Roman, Crowell, from Philadelphia; Reading, Colburn, from do.; General Whitney, Hallett, from New-York; bark B. M. Hvidt, (Norw.,) Brakke, from Cagliari; brig Eliza Stevens, Kelsey, from Portsmouth; schrs. Samuel Castner, Jr., Lake, from Philadelphia; Plow Boy, Hallett, from Albany.

Also arr. schrs. Charles E. Smith, Hanson, from Philadelphia; J. S. Hewett, Lee, from do.

Below, coming up, Brig Elba, from Leghorn.

Cld. steamers Algeria, (Br.,) Le Messurier, for Liverpool, via New-York; Nereus, Bearse, for New-York; barks Tolomeo, (Aust.,) Gladulich, Penarth Roads, via Bangor; Ethan Allen, Hardy, for Portland; brig Uncle Sam, Chandler, for Mobile; schrs. Chas. A. Jones, Crosby, for Georgetown, D. C.; S. C. Tyson, Nickerson, for Philadelphia; H. T. Blaisdell, Wood.

Sld. steamer Perkiomen.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 17.—Passed in yesterday, ship Jupiter, from Liverpool; bark Jupiter, from Hamburg.

Arr. bark Edith, from Dunkirk, and brig Nellie Maud, from Windsor, N. S., for orders.

Outward bound, bark Noe, brig Unto, and two unknown barks from above.

An unknown bark is coming in.

Brig Nellie sld. for Philadelphia. The other vessels are unchanged. Steamer Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern, N. C., for New-York, is here.

Capt. Lockhart, of the bark Edith, from Dunkirk, spoke, 15th inst., the ship Jorawur, from Calcutta, for New-York.

The steamer Ellen S. Terry arr. here last night.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Aug. 17.—Passed down, steamers Mary, for Providence; Alliance, for Richmond; Centipede, Leopard, and New-York, for Boston; Virginia, for Charleston; ship Chloe, for Bremen; barks Brage, for Rotterdam; Golden West, for Bremen; brig Sallacito, for Gibraltar; schrs. Rebecca M. Smith, A. Denike, E. Leonard, George G. Jewett, Howard A. Hart, Lena Hunter, and Richard Vaux, for Boston; Emma M. Fox, for New-Bedford; Wild Pigeon, for Somerset; Marcus Hunter, for Bath; Sardinian, for Rockland; Mohawk, for Norfolk; Fannie, for Richmond.

Passed up, steamer Norman, from Boston; ship Jupiter, from Liverpool; bark Jupiter, from Hamburg; schr. A. D. Scull, from Bath; schrs. D. H. Ingraham, from New-Orleans; Mary D. Haskell, from Boston; Charlie H. Daw, from Bangor; F. R. Baird, from Bath; Kokeno, from Provincetown; Elizabeth Magee, Theresa Wolf, from Portsmouth; Ida M. Eldridge, Mary J. Ward, and S. G. Babcock, from Boston; Ann S. Cannon, from Providence; Annabel Ayer, from Lynn.

Arr. here, British schr. bound from St. Johns, N. B., for orders; schr. Allie Barnham, to load timber for Boston.

The United States monitor Amphitrite, Annapolis, for Wilmington, Del., passed up in tow of the United States steamers Gettysburg and Fortune.

The schr. Alice Burnham remains unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—Cld. schr. Harry L. Whiton, for Boston.

Arr. schrs. Pendleton, from Salt Key; Harry L. Whiton, from Boston; Florence and Lillian, from do.; Mary A. Bradshaw, from Providence; R. A. Hooper, from Salem; Eliza A. Scribner, from Providence; ship Jupiter, from Liverpool; bark Jupiter, from Hamburg; schrs. Fawn, from Providence; Sea Lark, from Windsor, N. S.; Georgie Clark, from Kennebec River; Martha Maria, from Bangor; Mary Ella, from Kennebec River; Julia E. Pratt, from Boston.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 17.—Arr. schrs. Rodella Blew, (Newell,) from Boston.

Sld. Brig Isaac Carver, (Carver,) for Boston.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 17.—Arr. schr. Mary H. Read, from New-Haven.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that the new shoal recently developed on the south side of the Swash Channel is now marked by a spar buoy—horizontal stripes—in 18 feet water at mean low water, from which the bearings of prominent objects are as follows: Sandy Hook East and West Beacons exactly in range, S., ½ W.; New-Dorp Beacon and a very tall tree on the heights, back of the light, in range, N. W.; New-Dorp Beacon will open to the northward of Elm Tree Beacon, apparently about 30 feet. Romer Stone Beacon and Fort Tompkins flag-staff very nearly in range—the flag-staff bearing from the buoy N. by W. ¼ W. STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD,

Com. U. S. N., Lighthouse Inspector, Third District.

TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, Aug. 17, 1874.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, Aug. 17.—The steam-ship Crescent City, from New-York, arrived here this morning.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 17.—The steamer Falmouth, from Portland, arrived at 2 o'clock A. M., and the Alhambra arrived at 3 A. M. from Boston, and left at noon for Charlottetown.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Sld. for the United States: Lotus, Brothers, Famora, Queen, Trappans, Monmouthshire, Victoria, Chiara, Honor, Daphne, Leocadia, Marco Polo, Ormus, Adolph, Express, James A. Borland, Rosa Boetcher, Maria, Lawro, and Messenger.

Arr. out from the United States on the 15th inst.: Esau, Masonic, Aquilla, Dronning Louise, Skimmer of the Waves, Louise, Elizabeth Mentz, Prince Llewellyn, Premier, Sirius, Dagmar, Arizona, Felice Boszo, Alkor, Gylfe, and Dinorah.

16th—Fama, Padang Packet, Metsola, Magnala, Peppino Mignano, Little Harry, Heiress, Viscount, President Daal.

17th—Porfirio di Martino, Franzes Borzone, Olga, Edward McDowell, Lottie, Stewart, Rosina, Celeste, and Wimburn.

Also arrived out from the United States, C. C. Sweeny, Geo. W. Whitford, Sigrid, D. R. Stockwell.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 17.—The steam-ship Abbotsford, from Philadelphia, is reported off Brow Head.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 17.—The Hamburg-American line steam-ship Thuringia, Capt. Frangen, from New York Aug. 6, for Hamburg, reached here yesterday.

MOVILLE, Aug. 17.—The Allan Line steam-ship Peruvian, Capt. Watts, from Montreal Aug. 7, for Liverpool, arr. here this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 17.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Java, Capt. Murphy, from New-York Aug. 8, for Liverpool, arr. in this harbor at 10 o'clock this morning.

GLASGOW, Aug. 17.—The State Line steam-ship State of Pennsylvania sailed from Larne for New-York yesterday, at 12 o'clock noon.

WHOLESALE
AUTUMN, 1874.
A. T. Stewart & Co.
Are offering for sale the MOST COMPLETE and ATTRACTIVE STOCK of
HOSIERY
THEY EVER IMPORTED, INCLUDING IN PART OF
Ladies' Fleeced Hose,
Ladies' Patent Merino Hose,
Ladies' Real Merino Hose,
Ladies' Wool and Silk Hose.
Fancy Wool Hose
For Ladies and Misses, imported from the BEST FRENCH and ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS. A LARGE and SUPERIOR LINE, to which SPECIAL ATTENTION is INVITED.
Domestic Ribbed Hose,
SUPERIOR in STYLE and WORKMANSHIP.
Men's English Cotton Half Hose,
SUPERFINE, SUPER STOUT, Merino, Scotch Wool, Scarlet, Cashmere, Fancy Merino and Wool, ATTRACTIVE in STYLES and at
Very Low Prices.
UNDERWEAR
Including our "STAR BRAND," for Ladies, Misses, Men, and Boys, every grade, from the LOWEST COST to the FINEST GOODS for the best Retail Trade.
We invite PARTICULAR ATTENTION to our lines of SCOTCH WOOL and BEST QUALITIES of SILK GOODS.
GLOVES.
An Unrivaled Assortment of
Kid, Calf, Dogskin,
Castor, lined and unlined,
Berlin Cloth and Merino.
In PLAIN and FANCY STYLES, in GREAT VARIETY.
Also the Celebrated Makes of
ALEXANDRE'S
AND
COURVOISIER'S
KID GLOVES
To which the attention of the trade is respectfully invited.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

★ 652 BROADWAY. ★
HORSE-TIMERS,
Chronographs and 1-4 Seconds.
Ve. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
JAMES NARDIN WATCH.
★ 652 BROADWAY. ★

LENK WINE CO., TOLEDO, O.
DRY AND SPARKLING OHIO WINES,
BEST, PUREST, and CHEAPEST for FAMILY USE.
P. LENK & CO.,
NO. 180 BROADWAY.

CRANDALL & CO.,
No. 569 3d av., wholesale and retail dealers in patent baby carriages, velocipedes, propellers, spring and hobby horses, doll carriages, wagons, carts, &c., constantly on hand. A large stock to suit the trade.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.,
No. 144 Lexington av. [illegible] of middle-aged men. Book of thirty diseases [illegible] 25 cents

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH WATER AND [illegible] cooler; best food and ice keeper. [illegible]
A. M. LESLEY, [illegible]